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21天突破雅思听力

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前言/Preface

《21天突破雅思听力》自2013年6月出版以来，颇受广大雅思考生及老师的肯定和追捧，因此得以不断加印。2018年，在大家的期盼下，经过编者的苦心准备，终于迎来了升级版。“勿忘初心”——编者编写本书的初衷就是希望能够全面系统并循序渐进地帮助考生备考雅思听力，希望既能有效地帮助考生提高听力考试的成绩，又能以听带说和写，显著提升考生的综合英语能力；同时还能做到寓教于乐、赏心悦耳/目，增强学生对英语学习的兴趣，此外也要涵盖编者在英国五年的学习和生活体验。

正是出于以上创作初衷，使得本书与其他雅思听力参考书相比，有了以下的不同和创新之处。

第一，本书采用以词汇为中心的快训方式，旨在帮助考生在21天内快速突破雅思听力。本书强调记与练相结合，即在词汇之后，设计了相应级别的听力练习，由词到句，再到对话及短文，充分满足了不同水平“烤鸭”的学习需要。值得一提的是，其中相当一部分练习是根据真题回顾（“机经”）模拟还原的。这样既有利于增强“烤鸭”们对这些词汇的记忆，又有助于提高考生的应考能力。

第二，不同于其他同类参考书，本书对雅思听力词汇按照难度及在考试中出现的频率进行分级和编排，并加入了词汇拓展，也就是增加了机经以外可能会考到的词汇内容。

第三，本书包含了编者独创的听力词汇“三步记忆法”：

第一步，记住单词的正确发音和含义；

第二步，掌握单词里的字母及字母组合与其发音的“音形对应”（见附录1），要特别注意其中的特例；

第三步，按照发音和“音形对应”将单词边朗读边拼写两到三遍。

在这三步中，可以采取“冷记忆”的方法，也就是恰当地使用“拆分单词”“联想”“谐音”等另类方法来增强记忆。

第四，本书加入了听歌练听力的内容，真正做到寓教于乐。

为帮助考生循序渐进地突破雅思听力，本书对听力训练阶段及高频词汇进行了阶梯划分，具体如下。

- **初中级阶段：**突破雅思5分，阶梯1-5词汇（高二词汇水平，以听写和练习的形式训练）。
- **中高级阶段：**突破雅思6-7分，阶梯6词汇（高三、大一词汇水平，以词汇详解和真题模拟的形式训练）。
- **高级阶段：**突破雅思7-8分，阶梯7-8词汇（大学四、六级词汇水平，以词汇详解和句子听写加替换练习的形式训练）。

通过多年教学经验的积累，编者总结出了雅思听力的“SVCTM原则”，即提高听力成绩应该切实从以下五个方面入手:

- ✓ Sound 辨音；
- ✓ Vocabulary 词汇；
- ✓ Context 熟悉语境；
- ✓ Techniques 夯实技巧；
- ✓ Mental State/Memory 良好心态/听记。

本书正是按照这样一个系统框架来切实帮助考生突破雅思听力的，这也是本书最鲜明的特点。在SVCTM里，最重要的就是V（词汇），这其中又包括三个方面的内容：听写词汇、听读词汇和同义替换。

在书中的初中级和中高级阶段，大部分词汇都是听写词汇，要求考生能听会写；中高级阶段的练习也是本书的重点，所针对的群体是听力成绩目标为6.5分的考生；高级阶段所收录的词汇对于目标更高的考生来说依然是听写词汇，而其他考生则可将其先作为听读词汇来处理，能听懂读懂即可。此外，本书在高级阶段将重点训练考生识别及运用同义替换的能力，不断挑战考生的语言极限。

本书在初中级阶段对雅思听力常碰到的辨音点进行了有针对性的讲解，而中高级和高级阶段丰富的真题模拟、练习及泛听推荐材料也可以帮助考生尽可能地熟悉雅思听力经常碰到的场景和语境，以便利用语境知识来弥补听的“盲点”。

本书还对雅思听力考试的常用技巧进行了总结和归纳，并注重培养考生的“听感”和听记能力。本书的最后为考生编写了两套全真模拟试题，以供练兵之用。

书中模拟题的脚本得到了外国专家David Steinberg的审校，特此鸣谢。在本书的编写过程中，彭天天、赵桂珍、韩力英、高黎光、纪民刚、陈冬柏和吴柏林等也参与了部分资料的收集工作，在此一并致谢。

NOW, LET'S GET STARTED!

任　凯

2018年5月

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（突破雅思5分）

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LISTENING

2

CHAPTER ONE

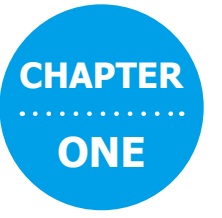
第一章

初中级阶梯快训

（突破雅思5分）

本章提示

很多英语学习者之所以听力弱，是因为其发音不正确。只有掌握正确的发音，打好语音基础，才能更好地识别听到的内容。本级阶梯的真题词汇（阶梯1—5）均属高中二年级的词汇水平，要求考生必须熟练识别单词的发音并准确掌握拼写。这也许是个不小的挑战！





识别发音

一、识别单词正确发音

在一道雅思听力真题里，需要我们捕捉的答案是meal一词，但很多考生都没能识别这样一个非常基础的单词，原因是我们原本期待听到的meal是一个较长的发音，而录音中播放出来的发音却非常短促，这是怎么回事呢？事实上，在/i/ /iː/; /ʊ/ /uː/; /ʌ/ /ɑː/; /ɒ/ /ɔː/这四组发音中，每一组音的主要区别并不在于发音的长短，而在于发音的位置：加“ː”的音发音位置靠前，不加“ː”的音发音位置靠后。我们以前所学的加“ː”发音延长，只是就一般情况而言，实际上在语速较快时加“ː”的音反而可能不延长，而在语速较慢或强调的情况下没有加“ː”反而会延长，这一点需要我们特别注意。试比较：hit–heat; fit–feet; look–loose; put–pool; hut–heart; lunch–large; hot–horse; spot–sport。

另外，我们在记忆英语单词时要特别注意掌握正确的发音及重音的位置，而不能想当然地记住一个错误的发音。例如，有一位考生在听写时怎么都听不出flood这个词，等他看到答案后才恍然大悟，原来他一直都把这个词读成/fluːd/，难怪听不出来！有关中国学生发音易出错的其他例子，请参看附录2。

二、识别单词群发音之不完全爆破现象

很多时候，我们可以识别单个的单词，但放在一起组成单词群也就是小词组合时，识别起来就会出现困难，这其中的一个主要原因就是我们对不完全爆破的发音现象不够敏感。所谓不完全爆破，即当/g/ /k/; /b/ /p/; /d/ /t/ 这三组爆破音后面接辅音时，只需做好要发出这个爆破音的口型，但不要发出音来。这种不完全爆破可以发生

在单词、短语或句子中，如bookshop（书店），childcare（幼托），leg space（放腿的空间），laptop（笔记本电脑），lab facilities（实验室设施），footprint（脚印），footbridge（人行天桥），bottled water（瓶装水），coloured paper（彩纸）等。

值得注意的是，不完全爆破现象给我们造成了一个听力的“盲点”，这时我们就要通过自己的语感及前后语境，及时识别没有发出来的那个音，从而准确掌握信息。

三、省音现象：句末词尾的/t/, /d/, /θ/ 常省掉

有些考生听不出car和card两个词的发音区别，这其实是因为句末词尾的/d/常被省掉，也就是说，此时/d/音基本上只做口型，但不发出音来。类似的省音现象还有句末词尾的/t/和/θ/。

例如：I don’t want to talk about it.

It is really sophisticated/complicated（复杂的）.

The index has risen by an eighth（八分之一）.

同时，特别提醒大家注意：关键听力信号词but（表示转折）的尾音/t/常常省掉。与不完全爆破一样，省音现象也给我们带来了听力盲点，我们同样要借助于语境和语感来识别它。

轻松热身

Listen to the song Hero by Mariah Carey and complete the lyrics with ***ONE WORD ONLY*** *for each answer.*

Hero



There's a hero
If you look inside your **1**
You don't have to be afraid
Of what you are
There's an **2**
If you reach into your **3**
And the sorrow that you know
Will melt away

And then a hero comes along
With the strength to **4** on
And you cast your **5** aside
And you know you can survive
So when you feel like hope is gone
Look inside you and be **6**
And you'll finally see the truth
That a hero **7** in you

It's a long **8**
When you face the world alone
No one reaches out a hand
For you to **9**

You can find love
If you search within yourself
And the emptiness you felt
Will **10**
...
Lord knows
Dreams are hard to **11**
But don't let anyone
Tear them away
Hold on
There will be **12**
In time
You'll **13** the way
...

答案

1 heart
3 soul（灵魂）
5 fears（恐惧，fear的复数）
7 lies（lie in "处在"，lie的第三人称单数形式）
9 hold（抓，握）
11 follow（追求）
13 find

2 answer
4 carry（carry on 坚持）
6 strong（坚强的）
8 road
10 disappear（消失）
12 tomorrow

DAY 1

快训一

阶梯1–5词汇辨音练习

快训目标

1. 提高考生对基础真题词汇发音的识别能力。
2. 考查考生对真题词汇中基础复合词发音的敏感度。
3. 考查考生对基础真题词汇拼写的掌握。
4. 夯实考生边听、边看、边记的基本功。

请根据录音完成单词拼写。（共5组， 200个单词）

注意只有一次机会，并且单词的朗读顺序跟题目可能不同。

第1组

1 co……er; li……..ry; ca……; rest……..t
2 tr……..s; com……..ty; wh……d; a……ties
3 s……..s; s……st; b……..ful; A……..lia
4 k……..n; ru……sh; c……n; th……e
5 w……l; r……..l; i……le; w……..s
6 y……..w; d……..er; t……; f……s
7 s……..e; ex……..e; bi……..s; fa……es
8 pl……d; s……l……; me……; d……..l
9 l……..s; c……..g; I……; b……..t
10 r……y; f……..k; u……..d; n……k

第2组

1 h……..k; a……t; h……..s; J……e
2 g……..k; f……..e; T……; c……a
3 w……; l……x; ch……; m……s
4 v……; d……s; t……..; w……d
5 S……..y; T……y; O……..r; A……l
6 A……t; J……..y; F……..y; W……..y
7 p……..n; e……..n; re……..; c……e
8 e……; t……..s; a……..s; e……..s
9 h……er; h……..; h……..g; h……..t
10 t……..; f……..s; d……..y; g……n

第3组

1 a……e; s……s; ca……l; ch……n
2 w……d; s……e; a……t; c……h
3 s……l; p……s; p……t; p……e
4 t……y; c……g; b……m; m……y
5 s……s; m……e; h……t; h……l
6 s……k; a……e; p……n; s……e
7 b……y; c……e; m……s; t……s
8 qu……t; c……t; d……e; c……r
9 a……t; m……l; n……e; f……th
10 j……e; o……n; w……; r……t

第4组

1 a……e; d……e; E……t; c……n
2 a……e; o……r; b……d; b……f
3 l……d; n……s; o……y; p……e
4 b……; d……r; c……; d……t
5 t……d; s……f; s……t; t……y
6 s……h; v……r; b……t; e……t
7 m……r; a……w; p……e; d……t
8 c……n; m……u; r……r; f……s
9 p……t; a……y; A……; s……t
10 i……t; n……d; p……s; p……l

第5组

1 p……s; b……n; e……s; b……m
2 t……d; b……c; d……d; l……r
3 s……d; m……n; d……e; l……n
4 e……d; w……n; b……g; r……g
5 h……d; d……t; c……l; b……n
6 a……n; s……t; d……t; p……e
7 p……l; u……s; e……h; k……e
8 d……t; s……; d……s; d……s
9 c……t; d……e; c……d; s……n
10 a……k; s……t; p……e; d……d

DAY 1

1 第1组 答案

1. computer（计算机）; *library（图书馆）; *card（卡片）; *restaurant（餐馆）
2. trousers（裤子）; community（社区）; whiteboard（白板）; activities（活动，activity的复数）
3. savings（储蓄）; scientist（科学家）; beautiful（美丽的）; Australia（澳大利亚）
4. *kitchen（厨房）; *rubbish（垃圾）; chicken（鸡肉）; *theatre（剧院）
5. waterfall（瀑布）; rainfall（降雨）; impossible（不可能的）; waitress（女招待）
6. yellow（黄色）; danger（危险）; track（轨道）; famous（著名的）
7. science（科学）; exercise（练习）; bicycles（自行车，bicycle的复数）; factories（工厂，factory的复数）
8. playground（操场）; sunlight（阳光）; medicine（医药）; downhill（下山）
9. libraries（图书馆，library的复数）; cooking（烹调）; Internet（互联网）; basket（篮子）
10. railway（铁路）; *fieldwork（实地考察）; underground（地下）; notebook（笔记本）

雷区提示

*library中的“br”之间没有其他字母。

*card的尾音/d/常发得很轻。注意区别于car。

*restaurant来自法语，所以其中的字母组合“au”和“rant”比较特别。

*kitchen中的“t”不发音。

*rubbish双写“b”。

*theatre的美式拼法“theater”也正确。

*fieldwork中的/d/不完全爆破。

2 第2组 答案

1. homework（家庭作业）; apartment（公寓）; hotels（饭店，hotel的复数）; Japanese（日语）
2. *guidebook（导游手册）; fulltime（全职的）; T-shirt（T恤衫）; cinema（电影院）
3. *workshop（车间）; letterbox（信箱）; checklist（一览表）; magazines（杂志，magazine的复数）
4. vegetable（蔬菜）; *dishes（碟子；菜，dish的复数）; touring（旅游）; woodland（林地）
5. Saturday（周六）; Thursday（周四）; October（十月）; April（四月）

6 August（八月）; January（一月）; February（二月）; Wednesday（周三）

7 population（人口）; education（教育）; reform（改革）; culture（文化）

8 economy（经济）; *tennis（网球）; *address（地址）; examples（例子，example的复数）

9 *headteacher（中小学校长）; *hotline（热线）; *hardworking（刻苦的）; *heartbeat（心跳）

10 topic（题目）; frogs（青蛙，frog的复数）; dictionary（字典）; *garden（花园）

雷区提示

*guidebook中的/d/不完全爆破。

*workshop中的/k/不完全爆破。

*dish的复数加es；而fish的复数还是fish。

*tennis双写“n”。

*address双写“d”。

*以下加线的字母为不完全爆破（试朗读）：

headteacher, hotline, hardworking, heartbeat。

*由于很多考生把garden中的尾音/dn/读得过重，所以很难识别出这个单词的发音。试比较录音和自己的发音有什么不同。

3 第3组 答案

1 apple（苹果）; sandglass（沙漏）; careful（小心的）; children（孩子们）

2 weekend（周末）; spare（业余的；备用的）; adult（成人）; coach（教练；大巴）

3 special（特别的）; plants（植物，plant的复数）; print（印刷）; prize（奖）

4 theory（理论）; cutting（切割）; bathroom（卫生间）; memory（记忆）

5 serious（严肃的）; machine（机器）; habit（习惯）; hospital（医院）

6 stick（棍子；坚持）; arrange（安排）; protection（保护）; settle（解决）

7 biology（生物）; charge（负责；充电）; monkeys（猴子，monkey的复数）; tomatoes（西红柿，tomato的复数）

8 quiet（安静的）; collect（收集）; double（双重的）; cleaner（清洁员；清洁器）

9 accident（事故）; model（模型）; native（本地的）; fifth（第五）

10 judge（判断）; operation（操作；手术）; warn（警告）; repeat（重复）

DAY 1

4 第4组 答案

1. advice（建议）; damage（损坏）; Egypt（埃及）; cotton（棉花）
2. arrive（到达）; officer（高级职员；官员）; buried（掩埋； bury的过去式和过去分词）; brief（简短的）
3. limited（有限的）; nervous（紧张的）; opportunity（机会）; private（私人的）
4. brain（大脑）; daughter（女儿）; climb（攀登）; direct（直接的）
5. treated（对待，treat的过去式和过去分词）; shelf（架子）; split（分开）; tightly（紧紧地）
6. stomach（胃）; visitor（访问者）; blanket（毯子）; elephant（大象）
7. mirror（镜子）; allow（允许）; prepare（准备）; desert（沙漠）
8. chosen（被挑选， choose的过去分词）; menu（菜单）; ruler（尺子）; flies（苍蝇，fly的复数）
9. planet（行星）; ability（能力）; Asia（亚洲）; spirit（精神）
10. independent（独立的）; neighbourhood（邻近）; plates（盘子，plate的复数）; practical（实用的）

5 第5组 答案

1. potatoes（土豆，potato的复数）; button（按钮；扣子）; examples（例子，example的复数）; bottom（底部）
2. tired（累的）; basic（基础的）; dried（弄干了的）; lower（较低的）
3. stopped（停止，stop的过去式和过去分词）; mountain（大山）; distance（距离）; listen（听）
4. expected（预计的）; written（write的过去分词）; beginning（开始，起点）; running（跑，run的动名词）
5. heard（听到，hear的过去式和过去分词）; difficult（困难的）; capital（首都；大写；资金）; broken（坏的；打碎的）
6. attention（注意力）; support（支持）; development（发展）; practice（实践）
7. pencil（铅笔）; useless（无用的）; earth（地球）; knowledge（知识）
8. department（部门）; slide（滑；幻灯片）; directions（方向，direction的复数）; differences（不同，difference的复数）
9. count（数数）; divide（分开）; crowd（人群）; situation（情况）
10. attack（进攻）; suggest（建议）; prove（证明）; dropped（落下，drop的过去式和过去分词）

巩固练习

请再随录音跟读并记忆以上200个单词两到三遍。



识别发音

连读现象

我们识别小词组合之所以有困难，除了不完全爆破所带来的听力盲点以外，另外一个主要原因就是连读带来的听音干扰。英语中的连读现象比中文要普遍得多，那么什么时候出现连读现象呢？如果相邻的两个词前者以辅音或元音结尾，后者以元音开头，就要自然地将辅音/元音和后面的元音连起来拼读。连读时的音节一般不重读，只需一带而过，可以加音，但不可以读得太重。如最常见的辅音加元音的连读现象：get~out~of; put~it~on; not~at~all; life~insurance。再如元音加元音的连读现象：She can't carry~it. It'll take you three~hours to walk there。

此外，还有一些特殊的连读现象：

（1）辅音/t/或/d/+辅音/r/，如 interest~rate; bed~room; road~rage （路怒症）; acid~rain （酸雨）；

（2）r或re+元音，如 there~are; a pair~of shoes; for~ever。

一般来说，语速较快时，连读的音连接较紧；语速放慢时，连读的音连接较松。此外，后一个音是非重读音节时，连接较紧，如won't~affect；后一个音是重读音节时，连接较松，如is~it。 连读练习多了，不仅能使我们的口语听起来更加流畅，也能帮助我们在识别单词群，尤其是小词组合的发音时，不会将其误听为一个单词，如将warm up听成warmer。当然，这同样需要我们注意利用语境来帮助理解。

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DAY 2

Listen to the song Baby by Justin Bieber and complete the lyrics with ***ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER*** *for each answer.*

Baby



You know you love me, I know you care
Just **1** whenever, and I'll be there
You are my love, you are my heart
And we will never, ever, ever be **2**

Are we an item? Girl, **3** playing
"We're just friends," what are you saying?
Said "there's another," and looked right in my eyes
My first love **4** my heart for the first time
...

For you, I would have done whatever
And I just can't believe we're here **5**
And I wanna play it cool, but I'm losin' you
I'll buy you anything, I'll buy you any ring

And I'm in **6**, baby fix me
And just shake me 'til you **7** me from this bad dream
I'm goin' down, down, down, down
And I just can't believe my first love won't be **8**
...

When I was **9** I had my first love
There was nobody that **10** to my baby
And nobody came between us who could ever come above
She had me going crazy, oh I was **11**
She woke me up daily, don't need Starbucks

She made my heart **12**
I skip a beat when I see her in the street
And at school on the **13**
But I really wanna see her on a weekend
She knows she got me dazing 'cause she was so amazing
...

答案

1 shout
3 quit（停止）
5 together
7 wake（叫醒）
9 thirteen / 13
11 starstruck（崇拜明星的，此处为比喻）
13 playground

2 apart
4 broke
6 pieces
8 around
10 compared（比较）
12 pound（拍拍地响）

快训二
阶梯1–5短语辨音练习

快训目标

进一步巩固对不完全爆破和连读等语音现象的掌握。

请根据录音完成短语拼写。（共4组，120个短语）

注意只有一次机会，并且短语的朗读顺序跟题目可能不同。这些小词分开时也许你都能听出来，但考试时合在一起你能辨别吗？

第1组

1 in…… s…… c……; h…… ……s; i…… d……k
2 g…… ……; s…… ……; n…… l……t
3 l…… m……; s…… p……; g…… s……er
4 r…… s……; n…… ……e; e…… ……g
5 r…… ……; c…… ……; c…… ……r
6 s…… ……; t…… a ……; c…… ……
7 s…… ……; b…… ……; w…… ……s
8 b…… ……; c…… ……; c…… ……
9 i…… p……; h…… m……; c…… ……d
10 f…… ……g; h…… s……; h…… ……s

第2组

1 c…… ……y; …… and ……; d…… ……m
2 l…… ……; b…… ……s; y…… ……er
3 l…… ……s; r…… ……r; p…… ……n
4 G…… ……t; s…… ……r; d…… and ……
5 f…… ……s; r…… ……en; N…… ……t
6 f…… ……d; l…… ……p; a…… ……p
7 h…… ……l; f…… s……s; m…… ……e
8 r…… ……e; m…… ……m; o…… ……k
9 e…… ……d; s…… ……s; c…… ……k
10 w…… ……e; b…… ……p; t…… ……k

DAY 2

第3组

1 h…… ……r; m……t ……n; b…… ……k
2 g…… t……s; B…… L……y; s……t c……n
3 c…… ……k; d…… s……; g…… pl……n
4 B…… F……; d…… m……; s……s and ……s
5 f…… u……; s…… t……s; g…… w……e
6 h…… s……; b…… t……; h…… d……s
7 L…… D……; l…… s……; p…… a……s
8 l…… s……; s…… s……; p…… m……g
9 b…… o……; h…… b……; f…… c……e
10 l…… c……; s…… c……; p…… b……d

第4组

1 t…… b……; f…… s……; i…… c……m
2 t…… g……; h…… h……; s…… l……l
3 o…… s……; r…… a……; r…… m……h
4 pl…… n……; g…… c……; f…… d……e
5 s…… o……; b…… s……; p…… m……y
6 t…… m……; w…… s……; p…… s……p
7 I…… f……; c…… p……; b…… l……e
8 g…… s……; d…… a……; T…… S……e
9 h…… o……; m…… r……; a…… p……t
10 c…… c……; s…… n……; T…… H……l

1 第1组 答案

1 international student card （国际学生证）; house keys （房门钥匙）; information desk （服务台）
2 *gift shop （礼品店）; sun hat （太阳帽）; name list （名单）
3 local music （当地音乐）; *swimming pool （游泳池）; *guest speaker （客座讲话人）
4 railway station （火车站）; *night table （床头柜）; early evening （傍晚）
5 *road map （路线图）; common room （共用休息室）; college tour （大学参观游）
6 student newspapers （学生报纸）; twice a week （一周两次）; city bus （城市汽车）
7 summer garden （夏日花园）; bus time （汽车时刻）; walking boots （步行靴）
8 *back door （后门）; call centre （电话服务中心）; country music （乡村音乐）
9 information page （信息页）; history museum （历史博物馆）; *credit card （信用卡）
10 football *training （足球培训）; home stay （寄宿家庭）; high winds （狂风）

雷区提示

*本组有不完全爆破的短语为（不完全爆破音加线，试朗读）：

gift shop, guest speaker, night table, road map, back door, credit card 。

*swimming 双写m。

*train用作动词时是“培训”的意思。

2 第2组 答案

1. car key（车钥匙）; *dark and light（黑暗与光明）; *dining room（餐厅）
2. low cost（低价）; bus stops（车站）; yellow fever（黄热病）
3. long tables（长桌子）; railway worker（铁路工人）; personal information（个人信息）
4. Green Street（“格林大道”，街名）; shop manager（商店经理）; desk and TV（桌子和电视）
5. fish cakes（炸鱼饼）; rose garden（玫瑰园）; New Street（“新街”，街名）
6. *fat food（高脂肪食物）; local shop（当地商店）; *art trip（艺术游）
7. *hot meal（热餐）; first-year students（大一学生）; media centre（媒体中心）
8. red house（红房子）; meeting room（会议室）; office work（办公室工作）
9. every weekend（每周末）; special talks（特殊谈话）; car park（停车场）
10. washing machine（洗衣机）; *book shop（书店）; *team work（团队工作）

雷区提示

* 注意dark and light中的dark和and的连读，以及and与light中/d/的不完全爆破。类似的例子还有：desk and TV, tea and coffee, R&B, black and white。

*dining room也可以写成diningroom。

*本组有不完全爆破的短语为（不完全爆破音加线，试朗读）：

fat food, art trip, hot meal。

*book shop也可以写成bookshop。

*team work也可以写成teamwork。

3 第3组 答案

1. horse hair（马鬃）; market garden（市场花园）; beach walk（海滩上散步）
2. garden tools（园艺工具）; British Library（大英图书馆）; street children（流浪儿童）
3. course work（学年作业）; double space（两倍行距）; ground plan（平面图）

4 Big Five（南非的五大野生动物）; drinking machine（饮水机）; streets and roads（街道）

5 family user（家庭用户）; small tasks（小任务）; green waste（绿色垃圾）

6 higher seats（更高级的座位）; boat trip（乘船旅游）; home-made dishes（家常菜）

7 Law Department（法律系）; learning style（学习风格）; poor areas（贫困地区）

8 life science（生命科学）; social skills（社交能力）; planning meeting（计划会议）

9 booking office（售票处）; history books（历史书）; front circle（前排区）

10 local community（当地社区）; sound card（声卡）; project background（项目背景）

4 第4组 答案

1 tooth brush（牙刷）; flagship store（旗舰店）; ice cream（冰激凌）

2 tour guide（导游）; hot house（暖房）; salt level（含盐量）

3 open space（开放式空间）; rest area（休息区）; river mouth（河口）

4 plate number（车牌号）; good conditions（良好的条件）; first degree（第一学位）

5 special offer（特价产品）; business settings（商务情境）; pocket money（零花钱）

6 text message（文字信息）; wind screen（挡风板）; print shop（印刷店）

7 Indian food（印度食品）; certain plants（某些植物）; body language（肢体语言）

8 goat skin（山羊皮）; dangerous animal（危险的动物）; Times Square（时代广场）

9 head office（总部）; music room（音乐室）; action point（行动点）

10 comfortable clothes（舒适的服装）; sick note（病假条）; Town Hall（市政大厅）

巩固练习

现在请再随录音跟读并记忆以上这些短语两遍。



识别发音

/s/的浊化现象

在听音时，有些考生会因为没有正确掌握/s/的浊化而造成理解上的障碍。我们可以这样来归纳/s/后面的清辅音浊化现象：

/s/+清辅音+一个元音，无论那个清辅音是在单词的最前面还是中间，只要是在重读音节或次重读音节里，一般都读成对应的浊辅音，如stand, strike, speak, sky, expensive, expect 等。

/s/后面的清辅音被浊化，只是清辅音浊化的一部分，很多时候不用加/s/也可能被浊化，如water, happy, meeting, walking等，口语中一般将这些单词中间那个清辅音发成对应的浊辅音，才更为地道。

特别注意这种组合中如果后面没有元音，就不存在浊化的问题。如grasp, test, desk, express等，仍发清辅音。

但也有例外，如spread中的/p/后面没有接元音，也需要浊化。熟悉清辅音浊化现象，有时对我们捕捉信息至关重要，如有一道题很多人听到的信息是music and liding，但并不知道是什么意思，事实上这里出现的正是lighting一词的浊化现象！

轻松热身

DAY 3

Listen to the song I Lay My Love on You by Westlife and complete the lyrics with ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *for each answer.*

I Lay My Love on You

Just a smile and the **1** is gone
Can **2** believe it
There's an angel **3** next to me reaching for my heart
Just a smile and there's no way back
Can hardly believe it
But there's an angel **4** me
Reaching for my heart
I know, that I'll be OK now
This time it's **5**



I lay my love on you
It's all I wanna do
Every time I **6** I feel brand new
You **7** my heart
Show me all your love, and **8**
As I lay my love on you

I was **9** in a lonely place
Could hardly believe it
10 to yesterday
Far, far too long
...
I never knew that love could feel so good
Like once in a **11**
You change my world
...

答案

1 rain
2 hardly
3 standing
4 calling
5 real
6 breathe （动词，呼吸；名词形式为breath）
7 open up
8 walk right through
9 lost
10 Holding on (to) （紧紧抓住）
11 lifetime

快训三
句子听写及跟读练习

快训目标

1. 通过听写完整的句子，巩固之前所学的辨别连读和不完全爆破的技能。
2. 通过跟读进一步体会连读和不完全爆破及吞音的感觉。
3. 从慢速到快速逐渐适应正常及稍快语速。
4. 检查真题基本词汇的拼写。

请根据录音完成句子听写。（共4组，40个句子）

以下内容均由真题组成，每一句都将朗读三遍，第一遍是正常语速，第二遍是较慢语速，第三遍是较快语速。

第1组

1 You for
2 Students
3 are
4 Remember
5 This
6 likes to
7 Children
8 The book is
9 There is
10 After, ...

第2组

1
2 This is a
3 is at the
4 450,000 years of history
5 We
6 It is a
7 This is
8 The are

9 at the
10 will be

DAY 3

第3组

1 The has
2 You
3 The has
4 The is
5 The is
6 were
7 was at
8 should
9 The is
10 to For example, ...

第4组

1 He
2 She and
3 can be
4 Guests should
5 It is and there are
6 You have to if
7 should be before
8 have perhaps because
9 The
10 The are, but there is and

1 第1组 答案

1 You have to get comfortable shoes for travelling.
2 Students must not play music after midnight.
3 History books are *kept in the old library.
4 Remember to *lock doors when you leave.
5 This large slide is called “The Wildcat”.
6 Michael likes to work with children.

7 Children must wear trousers and socks.
8 The book is *called *Silent Island*.
9 There is a 15-minute break between classes each day.
10 After checking in, guests can enter their rooms with house keys.

雷区提示

*kept in连读。

*lock doors中的/k/不完全爆破。

* called是一个很重要的路标词汇，意思是“被称为”，后面跟专有名词，如人名、地名、书名等。注意，其中的尾音/d/常会有不完全爆破现象，因此要特别注意识别！

2 第2组 答案

1 First come, first served.
2 This is a *waste of time.
3 James is *out of town at the moment.
4 450,000 years of history is waiting to be discovered.
5 We can get a free copy of the CD.
6 It is a *shared bathroom.
7 This restaurant is quite expensive.
8 The hands of the clock are broken.
9 Peter works at the hotel on weekdays.
10 Water will be more *costly in the future.

雷区提示

*waste of连读。

*out of town连读。

*shared bathroom中的/d/不完全爆破。

*costly由cost衍生而来，意为“昂贵的”。

3 第3组 答案

1 The Student Union has organised a number of successful activities.
2 You can have a bird’s eye view of the city through the glass floor.

3 The kitchen sink has been blocked for five days up to now.
4 The children's play area is located at North Hill, opposite the Toy Factory.
5 The sun's position is less important for measuring time.
6 Pairs of stones were used to prepare food.
7 What we now call Japan was linked by land bridges to the Eurasian continent at several locations.
8 Page numbers should be put at the top right corner.
9 The pre-school course is for students of mixed ages.
10 People use the Internet mainly to save time. For example, they plan their holidays with the help of social networking websites.

4 第4组 答案

1 He watches TV for just over an hour each day.
2 She finds general science boring and decides to quit.
3 Second-hand cars can be expensive because of their repair cost.
4 Guests should park their cars in the West Car Park rather than in the City Garden.
5 It is one of the cleanest rivers in the world and there are a large number of fish living there.
6 You have to show your yellow ticket if you want to store something at the front desk.
7 Wood should be cut and seasoned before it is used to build a house.
8 Few Japanese children have reading difficulties perhaps because they eat a lot of fish.
9 The rabbit population in a forest area grows at the rate of 6% each month.
10 The living conditions in this area are not so good, but there is less tax and food prices are cheaper.

巩固练习

请再随录音跟读上面这40个句子两遍。



识别发音

一、常见的弱读现象

在雅思听力考试中，重读由于发音响亮，较容易识别，而弱读现象则常会给我们的听力理解造成困难。那么，一般在什么情况下出现弱读呢?

一般说来，非重读元音/i/可以弱读成/ə/，如tennis可以读成/'tenɪs/或 /'tenəs/，而/'temprɪtʃə/和 /'temprətʃə/ 都是temperature的发音。

此外，常见的弱读现象还有：of 可弱读成/v/，and可弱读成/n/。例如：

It’s made of cheese and eggs.→/ɪts meɪ dv tʃiːz negz/

rock and roll→rock ‘n’ roll

green and gold→green ‘n’ gold

熟悉英语弱读的常见规律，可以帮助我们更准确地识别发音被弱化的信息，从而优化我们的听力效果。

二、识别同音词和近音词

英文里有大量的同音词和近音词，如brake/break, site/sight, signs/science, tower/tool/tour/towel等，这也给我们的听力理解带来了障碍。例如，有一道真题需要我们填写Sight and Sound，有些考生就误写为Site and Sound；还有一道题应该是 riverside，有人写成了riversite。要想准确识别同音词和近音词，就需要我们在平时的学习中注意总结，并特别注意近音词发音之间的微小差别，具体可以参看附录3：最常见的雅思听力同音词和近音词表。当然，到底听到的是哪个词，还需要我们通过前后语境来判定。

轻松热身

Listen to the song You're Beautiful by James Blunt and complete the lyrics with ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *for each answer.*

DAY 4

You're Beautiful



My life is brilliant
My love is **1**
I saw an **2**
Of that I'm sure
She smiled at me on the **3**
She was with another man
But I won't lose no sleep on that
'Cause I've got a **4**

You're beautiful. You're beautiful
You're beautiful, it's true
I saw your face in a **5**
And I don't know what to do
'Cause I'll never be with you

Yeah, she **6** my eye
As we **7** by
She could see from my face that I was **8**
And I don't think that I'll see her again
But we **9** a moment that will last till the end
...

答案

1 pure （纯洁的）
2 angel （天使）
3 subway
4 plan
5 crowded （拥挤的） place
6 caught
7 walked on
8 Flying high
9 shared （分享，share的过去式）

快训四
个人信息及一般信息填空题

快训目标

1. 用真题模拟练习来了解自己对基础阶梯词汇的掌握情况。
2. 巩固听记技巧和其他听力考试基本技巧。（雅思听力填空题的读题和听记技巧及答题技巧将在本书第二章第6天和第7天的“雅思听力技巧精要”中给出）

第一组　个人信息表填写练习

练习 1

Complete the form below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Full name:	**1**
Address:	**2**
Telephone number:	**3**

练习 2

Complete the form below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Customer details

Name:	Miranda **1**
Address:	Flat 6, **2** **3**, Birmingham
Telephone number:	**4**

练习 3

Complete the form below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Name:	**1**
Date:	The property was lost on **2**
Where the property was lost:	on Coach **3**
Features of the property:	a bag with **4**
Contents:	**5**; trousers and shoes;
	6
Total cost of the loss:	**7**
Where the property was last seen:	**8**
Address:	**9**
Post code:	**10**

练习 4

Complete the form below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Second Name/Surname:	**1**
Date of birth:	**2**, 1972
Major:	**3**
Length of stay in the hall:	**4**
Eating habits:	**5**
Type of accommodation:	**6**
Hobbies:	**7** and badminton
Whom the applicant hopes to share accommodation with:	**8** students
Accommodation requests:	**9**
	10

答案

练习 1	1 Robin Whitworth 2 32 Bank Street 3 95486696
练习 2	1 Rigby 2 Red House 3 Church Road 4 793225
练习 3	1 Paul Smithers 2 14th July 3 E 4 two pockets 5 jacket 6 notebook 7 350 pounds 8 by the door 9 Kerke 10 GW432HA
练习 4	1 Bhatt 2 1 March/1st March/March 1st 3 Nursing 4 two years 5 no red meat 6 (the) bedsit 7 theatre 8 mature 9 out of town 10 (a) shared area

录音原文

练习 1

A: What's your full name please?

B: Robin Whitworth.

A: Robby Whiteworth?

B: No. It's R-o-b-i-n, Robin, and W-h-i-t-w-o-r-t-h, Whitworth *Q1*.

A: Got it. Thanks. And your address is?

B: 32 *Bank Street *Q2*.

A: Good. May I also have your telephone number please?

B: 95486690. *Sorry. It ends with 96 *Q3*, not 90.

A: Thanks.

雷区提示

*Bank Street 中的/k/不完全爆破，类似的还有Hope Street, Gold Street等。

*听音时，注意sorry后引出的正确答案。

练习 2

A: Hello! May I have your full name please?

B: Miranda Rigby.

A: Sorry, how do you spell your last name please?

B: It's Rigby, *R-i-g-b-y *Q1*.

A: OK. So what's your address?

B: It's Flat 6, Red House *Q2*, Church Road *Q3*, Birmingham.

A: And your telephone number?

B: 793225 *Q4*.

雷区提示

*到底是g还是j，还要注意听单词的发音。

练习 3

A: Hello! Lost Property Office. How can I help?

B: Hello! I'm calling to report my lost bag.

A: OK. May I have your name please?

B: Paul Smithers *Q1*. That's S-m-i-t-h-e-r-s.

A: Thank you. When was it missing?

B: Yesterday.

A: OK. Today is 15th July, so yesterday was 14th July *Q2*.

B: That's right.

A: Do you remember which coach you lost it on? Like Coach A, Coach B and so on.

B: Yes. It was Coach E *Q3*.

A: Got it. What exactly was missing?

B: It was a bag.

A: What style was it?

B: Well, it has two pockets *Q4*. One pocket on each side.

A: What was inside the bag?

B: Let me think. There was a leather jacket *Q5*, a pair of trousers and shoes. And...yes! My notebook *Q6*. It has a lot of important information so I really need to find it.

A: I understand. Do you know the total value of your lost property?

B: Well, …the things in the bag cost me about *280 pounds and I paid *70 pounds *Q7* for the bag.

A: OK. Where did you leave your bag?

B: Well, I suppose I left it by the door *Q8*.

A: What's your address by the way?

B: I'm from *Kerke, that's K-e-r-k-e *Q9*. And the post code is *GW432HA *Q10*.

雷区提示

*此处提问的是财产的总值，所以要做加法。

*此处的两个答案信息连接得很紧，要尽量兼顾到两道题目。

练习 4

A: Good morning. Can I help you?

B: Yes, I've just been accepted for a course at the university and I'd like to arrange accommodation in the hall of residence.

A: OK. Please sit down. Well, first of all, we need to find out a little more about your preferences and so on.

B: OK. Thank you.

A: So, can I get your name?

B: It's Anu Bhatt.

A: How do you spell your surname please?

B: B-h-a-t-t ***Q1***.

A: OK. Could I ask your date of birth?

B: The first of March ***Q2***, 1972.

A: And, where are you from?

B: India, New Deli.

A: What do you study?

B: I'm doing a course in nursing ***Q3***.

A: And, how long would you like to stay in the hall of residence?

B: Well, the course will take 3 years to finish, but I'd only like to stay in the hall for 2 years ***Q4***. I plan to live somewhere else for the 3rd year.

A: Fine, and what do you have in mind for catering? Do you cook for yourself or have all your meals provided?

B: Is there something in between?

A: Yes, you can just have evening meals provided, which is half catering. A lot of students choose that actually.

B: OK. I think I'll go for that.

A: Now, with that in mind, do you have any special diet, anything we should know about?

B: Yes, I don't take red meat ***Q5***.

A: I'll note that.

A: Now, as for the room itself, we have a number of options. There are *single-study bedrooms or you can have a shared one. These are both what we call "Settler Rooms".

B: What are other options?

A: The other alternative is single *bedsit which actually has more space and better facilities. There is about 20-pounds-a-week difference between them and other accommodation.

DAY 4

B: Well, actually, my grant is quite generous and I think the bedsit ***Q6*** sounds like the best option.

A: OK, I'll put you down for that and we'll see what the availability is like. Now can I ask you about some other personal details which we need to have on record?

B: Yes, of course.

A: I wonder if you could let us know what your interests are. It might help us to place you in a particular hall.

B: Well, I love the theatre ***Q7***, and I enjoy sports, especially badminton.

A: Arr. That's the thing, now what we think should be on the form is a list from you of your priorities in choosing a hall. And we'll do our best to *take this into account.

B: Well, the fact is I'd prefer a hall where there are more *mature ***Q8*** students if possible.

A: OK, and we have more vacancies out of town ***Q9***.

B: I *prefer that to the city centre actually.

A: Anything else?

B: Well, I'd like to have a shared area ***Q10***, TV room, for example, or something like that. It's a good way to socialise.

A: Yes. I will also need a contact telephone number for you.

B: OK. It's 667549.

A: I will contact you as soon as possible.

B: Thanks.

雷区提示

*study 作名词可指"书房"。

*bedsit中的/d/不完全爆破。

*take sth. into account意为"把……考虑在内"。

*注意mature和形似词nature的发音区别。

*注意理解 prefer A to B的意思：比起B来说，更喜欢A。

第二组　一般信息填写练习

练习 1

Complete the form below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Date:	**1**
Venue fee:	**2**
Address:	No. 2, **3**

练习 2

Complete the form below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Date:	**1**
Time:	**2**
Seat number:	**3**
Type of credit card:	**4**
Credit card number:	**5**
Additional request:	put on **6**
Name:	**7**
Book special audio equipment:	**8**

练习 3

Questions 1–3

Answer the questions.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

1 What kind of job is Anita looking for?

2 Which year is Anita in?

3 What is Anita's email address?

Questions 4–6

Complete the table below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Job	Work place	Problems
Receptionist	**4**	Evening lectures
5	Computer Centre	Too early to go
Assistant	**6**	None

Questions 7–10

Complete the form below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Address:	**7** House
Room number:	**8**
Job:	office assistant
Duty:	**9**
Interview time:	**10**

练习 4

Complete the form below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

School uniform:	blue sweater and **1**
Where to buy a tie:	a **2** called **3**
Address:	**4**
The price of a tie:	£ **5**
How to get to the school:	Take No. 9 bus at **6**
Type of lunch:	**7**
First parent meeting on:	**8**
What are parents expected to do?	**9**
Aim of the meeting:	**10**

答案

练习 1	1 12th June 2 50 pounds 3 Gold Street
练习 2	1 26th April 2 7.00 p.m. 3 A21, A24 4 Master 5 2890 8775 3361 9840 6 members' namelist 7 John Whitton 8 headphones
练习 3	1 part-time (job) 2 (the) third year 3 *A781081@bris.ac.uk* 4 Sports Centre 5 Cleaner 6 Education Library 7 International 8 B659 9 answering (the) phone 10 11.30 a.m., Friday
练习 4	1 black trousers 2 local shop 3 Howells 4 No. 4 Park Street 5 5.99 6 Green Street 7 hot meal 8 14th September/14 September 9 check students' homework 10 meet teachers (regularly)

录音原文

练习 1

A: Do you happen to know when the Children-in-Needs show takes place?

B: Well, let me check my calendar. It's here, the 12th of June ***Q1***. We started the publicity on April 10th.

A: Where will it be?

B: At the City Studio Theatre.

A: How much do you pay for the venue?

B: It's not really expensive. Just 50 pounds ***Q2***.

A: Where is it exactly?

B: No. 2, Gold Street ***Q3***.

练习 2

A: Hello! I'd like to book two film tickets for the new *Harry Potter* movie.

B: Certainly. What date will that be?

A: 26th April ***Q1***. We don't want to wait until May to see it!

B: I see. What time would you like to see it?

A: Well. What time slots do you have for evenings?

B: We have two options: 7.00 and 10.00 p.m. Sorry, for the 26th, we only have 7.00.

A: OK. 7.00 ***Q2*** is fine.

B: Which part of the theatre would you like it to be?

A: We'd like the circle please.

B: OK. But we've only got A21 and 24 ***Q3*** available. Is that OK?

A: No problem.

B: That will be 60 pounds for two. How would you like to pay?

A: I'd like to pay by credit card.

B: Sure. What credit card will that be?

A: Master ***Q4***. The card number is 2890 8775 3361 9840 ***Q5***.

B: 2890 8775 3361 9840. Got it. Thanks.

DAY 4

A: By the way, can you put me on your members' namelist ***Q6*** so that I can receive information about your latest films and special offers?

B: Yes. Of course. May I have your full name please?

A: John Whitton ***Q7***.

B: Is that W-h-i-t-o-n?

A: No. It's double "t" please.

B: Oh. Sorry. OK. Do you need to book any special audio equipment?

A: Yes. I'd like to book headphones ***Q8***.

B: No problem. You can pick up your tickets at the box office by paying for them with your credit card.

A: Thanks. You've been very helpful.

B: You're very welcome.

练习 3

A: Is this the university job centre for students?

B: Yes. How can I help?

A: Well, I'm wondering if you can help me find a part-time job ***Q1***.

B: Certainly. But I need to get some personal information from you first. Is that OK?

A: Of course.

B: What's your full name please?

A: Anita Crick.

B: How do you spell that?

A: A-n-i-t-a, Anita, C-r-i-c-k, Crick.

B: Good, Anita. Which year are you in?

A: This is actually my fourth year in the university, but I suspended for one year so I am a third-year student ***Q2*** now.

B: OK. What do you study?

A: I'm studying Psychology at the Psychology Department.

B: What's your student number?

A: A781081.

B: Good. What's the best way to contact you?

A: I check my emails every day. So you can just send emails to my university email address. That's *A781081@bris.ac.uk* ***Q3***.

B: OK.

DAY 4

B: Now, let's see what job opportunities we have for you here. Ah, a position at the Sports Centre ***Q4*** is available.

A: Sounds interesting! What position is that?

B: Receptionist.

A: How about the working hours?

B: Let's see, they need someone who can work on evenings.

A: Well, I'm afraid I have evening lectures.

B: OK. Let's check the morning time. There is a job working as a cleaner ***Q5*** in the Computer Centre. The pay is pretty good: seven pounds an hour. But you have to be there at 6.30 in the morning because the Computer Centre needs to be cleaned before 7 o'clock.

A: Oh, I can't really get up that early, sorry.

B: Well, in that case you should like this job. It's a position for an office assistant at the Education Library ***Q6***. The working hours are between 1.30 to 5.00 p.m. and the pay rate is 6.5 pounds per hour. Not bad, right?

A: Sounds perfect! I'd like to apply for that.

B: Wonderful! But we need to complete this application form first.

A: Certainly.

B: I've already got your name and major. What's your current address?

A: I live in the International ***Q7*** House and the room number is B659 ***Q8***.

B: Good! So the job you're applying for is office assistant at the Education Library. Your main duty will be answering the phone ***Q9***.

A: Good. When can I have the interview?

B: They hold interviews on Thursday and Friday mornings. Which one do you prefer?

A: Friday morning ***Q10*** is better.

B: OK. How about 11.30 ***Q10***?

A: No problem. Thank you so much for all your help.

B: My pleasure.

练习 4

A: Hello! I've just moved to this area and my son is going to your school. Could I ask you some questions?

B: Well, can you let me know the name of one of your son's teachers?

A: He is in Mr. Taber's class.

B: OK. What questions would you like to ask?

A: Well, what uniform is he required to wear?

B: Our students wear a blue sweater and black trousers ***Q1***.

A: What about the jacket?

B: They wear a black raincoat.

A: Well, I don't think we have that colour. Will brown do?

B: As long as it's dark enough. Oh, on formal occasions students wear a white shirt and a tie.

A: We've got several white shirts, but we need a tie. Where can we buy it here?

B: There's a local shop ***Q2*** where you can buy a black tie for him. It is called Howells ***Q3***.

A: Howells? Is that spelt H-o-w-e-l-s?

B: Not exactly. It's double "l". It's on No. 4 Park Street ***Q4*** and is easy to find.

A: Sorry. Normally what price do you pay for a tie that a student wears at your school?

B: Well, I think you can find ties that cost £5.99 ***Q5*** at that shop. You don't really need to pay something more than £6 for a student tie.

A: Exactly.

A: Could you also tell me how to get to your school? We live near Brown Street.

B: You can take No. 9 bus at Green Street ***Q6*** which will take you to the school directly.

A: Does my son need to bring lunch for school?

B: No. A hot meal ***Q7*** is provided for students at lunch breaks. We had planned to offer salads as well, but because of the cold weather we changed the plan. Oh, by the way, our first parent meeting takes place on 14th September ***Q8***, not 15th as you were informed earlier.

A: Thanks for the information. Could you also tell me what the school expects us to do as parents?

B: Certainly. In general, parents are expected to check students' homework ***Q9*** regularly. So your full cooperation is needed in this regard.

A: OK. So what is the goal of these parent meetings?

B: You're here to meet teachers regularly ***Q10*** and ask questions about your children's performance at school, etc.

A: I see. Thank you very much. This has been most helpful!

B: You're welcome.



阶段复习总结

一、雅思听力技巧的黄金法则

1. 题号顺序=原文顺序。
2. 抢读题时间。
3. 点听法。不过最好能听懂整句话，而不仅仅是其中的只言片语。
4. 填空题所听即所填。
5. 5P原则：

 Pronunciation——读题时碰到生词（尤其是专有名词）要猜测其发音，以便在听录音时定位；

 Patience——耐心识别答案，切忌听风就是雨，注意识别改口和干扰信息；

 Possible answers——填空题要记下可能是答案的信息；

 Positive attitude——保持积极乐观的心态；

 Precision——注意答题的精确度。
6. 重复原则：重复并重读的单词是关键词，也有可能就是答案，一定要记下。
7. 兼顾到下一道题目，以防漏听。

二、听对话场景（Section 1和Section 3）的技巧

注意讲话人之间的交流和语气，特别是一问一答，并确定是谁给出与答案相关的信息。

三、独白（Section 2和Section 4）的听法

注意听讲话人使用的设问句，抓独白中的顺序词、连词和语气词，以跟上讲话人的思路。请大声朗读本书附录4：雅思听力核心路标语汇表。

轻松热身

DAY 5

Listen to the song Fireflies by Owl City and complete the lyrics with ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** *for each answer.*

Fireflies



You would not believe your eyes
If **1** fireflies
Lit up the world as I fell asleep
'Cause they'd fill the **2**
And leave tear drops everywhere
You'd think me rude but I would just stand and stare

I'd like to make myself believe
That **3** turns slowly
It's hard to say that I'd rather stay awake when I'm asleep
'Cause everything is never as it seems

'Cause I'd get a thousand hugs
From **4** lightning bugs
As they tried to teach me how to **5**
A foxtrot above my head
A sock-hop beneath my **6**
The disco ball is just hanging by a thread

...

Leave my **7** open just a crack
'Cause I feel like such an insomniac
Why do I tire of **8**
When I'm far too tired to fall asleep

To **9** fireflies
I'm weird 'cause I hate goodbyes
I got misty eyes as they said farewell
But I'll know where several are
If my dreams get real bizarre
'Cause I **10** a few and I keep them in a jar
...

答案

1 ten million
2 open air
3 planet Earth
4 ten thousand
5 dance
6 bed
7 door
8 counting sheep（通过“数绵羊”来帮助入睡）
9 ten million
10 saved

快训五
特殊信息基础填空题和听写练习

练习 1

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

1 The name of the room where he died was called

2 are helped with the profits that have been made from the project.

3 The goal of learning is not to pass exams but to and learn well.

练习 2

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Drawbacks of drinking coffee:

1

2

3

练习 3

Complete the table below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Job venue	Advantages	Disadvantages	Recommendations
Stock market	**1**	Make people tired	Get **2**
Office building	Air conditioning	Wear **3** clothes	Choose **4**
Zoo	**5**	Far from home	Live **6**

练习 4

Complete the form below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Suggestions made by the professor:

Take care of **1**

When making a presentation, mustn't **2**

May use **3**

Must **4** carefully

Another thing required: need to give more **5**

Need to make a **6** of things to do

For more information visit: *www*. **7** *.com*

听写练习

练习3的script 将会为你朗读三遍：第一遍为正常语速；第二遍语速则较慢，并为你留出书写的时间；第三遍又为正常语速，请检查你的听写文本。

答案

练习 1	1 the Birds 2 Street children 3 enjoy courses
练习 2	1 not enough sleep/don't sleep enough 2 smoke too much/over-smoke 3 unhealthy diet/not healthy diet
练习 3	1 Travel a lot 2 good/nice/comfortable shoes 3 formal 4 (a) large office 5 (very) Good pay 6 near (the) zoo
练习 4	1 (the) beginning 2 read aloud 3 whiteboard 4 plan time 5 examples 6 checklist 7 *studentlink*

录音原文

练习 1

1 He passed away in a room named "the Birds" ***Q1***.

2 When profits are made from the project, they'll be used to help street children ***Q2***.

3 What's really important for learning is to enjoy your courses ***Q3*** and learn well rather than just passing exams.

练习 2

Many people like drinking coffee but do you know the downsides of this habit? For example, sometimes we drink coffee because we're under a lot of stress, and then we often don't get enough sleep ***Q1***. Also a lot of people smoke cigarettes as well as drink coffee at the same time. The more coffee they drink, the more cigarettes they will smoke. So they tend to smoke too much ***Q2***, which is really bad for their health. Some people often drink coffee with fast food as a package meal. This is actually what we call an unhealthy diet ***Q3***.

练习 3

There are several jobs to choose from if you're looking for work during your summer break. You may find work at the stock market and this job will let you travel a lot ***Q1***. I believe that's what a lot of students want to do during the summer. But the downside is it often makes you tired, so I suggest you buy good shoes ***Q2*** for those business trips. And then there is office work. The good thing about it is that there is central air conditioning in those fancy office buildings, but you must wear formal ***Q3*** clothes like suits for this job. To make sure you get the most out of this job I would suggest you find a large office ***Q4*** to work in. If you're not interested in the two jobs I just introduced, there is also work at the zoo. If you love animals this will be a great job for you and the pay is actually very good ***Q5***. However, the zoo is far away from the city centre, so I suggest you find somewhere near the zoo ***Q6*** to live, that is, if you want to work there for the summer.

练习 4

A: Can you give us some advice on how to make a successful presentation, professor?

B: Well, a lot of students are paying much attention to the main body of the presentation and don't really think about how to attract the audience from the beginning ***Q1***. That is actually wrong. You should always prepare a good beginning.

A: Yes. That's really helpful! I tend to ignore it myself. I know some students prepare it so well. They actually put what they want to say on paper. Is that a good idea?

B: Well, I don't really think so. With everything written on paper, they'll be most likely to read aloud ***Q2***. And that must be avoided.

C: Professor, can we use the whiteboard ***Q3*** like you teachers do in class?

B: Of course, you can, but don't write too much on the whiteboard, and keep your handwriting neat and readable!

A: What about time arrangement?

B: Good question! You have to plan time ***Q4*** carefully.

C: Professor, it's often difficult to make your presentation more interesting and engaging. What do you think?

B: You're quite right. I would suggest that you provide more examples ***Q5*** to support your main ideas. Everybody loves to hear a bit of a story!

A: Thanks so much for your help.

B: You're welcome. By the way, don't forget to make a checklist ***Q6*** of things to do for the presentation. You can also visit *www.studentlink.com* ***Q7*** for further information.

A: OK. Will do.

雅思初中级阶梯听力——泛听影视材料推荐

请利用你的休闲娱乐时间，观看下面的影视作品（可带英文或中英文字幕）。目的是帮助你熟悉雅思听力考试中常考到的英音或澳音，以巩固你学过的英文词汇，并了解英国和澳大利亚的风土人情和文化背景。泛听并不要求全部听懂，而是寓教于乐。



BBC《憨豆先生》喜剧系列



BBC《小不列颠》讽刺喜剧系列

（推荐第一季）



澳洲经典故事片《小猪巴比》

（第一部）

（获奥斯卡奖，强烈推荐！）

2

CHAPTER TWO

LISTENING

第二章

中高级阶梯快训

（突破雅思6-7分）

本章提示

本级阶梯将对雅思听力考试的三大题型（填空、选择和配对）进行训练，所涉及的真题词汇是阶梯6词汇，大多属于高中三年级和大学一年级的词汇水平。本级阶梯的目标是冲击雅思听力6–7分，这是大部分考生的目标，也是本书的重点。本级阶梯将以核心词汇为单位展开训练，从发音、拼写和记忆方法上帮助考生全方位地掌握这些词汇及其相关搭配。另外，还根据广大考生的听力考试回忆编写了部分模拟题，你在做这些题的时候不仅会加强对雅思听力技巧的掌握，还会复习到所记忆的重点词汇，并由此拓展学习更多词汇。当然，每天快训的开始我们还是会以一首英文歌曲轻松热身。在本章的最后一天，我们还将进行阶梯6词汇的拓展训练。

CHAPTER TWO

第6天 DAY 6

轻松热身

*Listen to the song Lucky by Jason Mraz and Colbie Caillat and complete the lyrics with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Lucky



Do you hear me
I'm talking to you
Across the water across the deep
1
Under the open sky, oh my, baby I'm trying

Boy I hear you in my dreams
I feel your whisper **2**
I keep you with me in my heart
You **3** when life gets hard

I'm lucky I'm in love with my **4**
Lucky to have been where I have been
Lucky to be **5**
They don't know **6** it takes
Waiting for a love like this
Every time we say goodbye
I wish we had one more kiss
I'll wait for you I **7** I will

I'm lucky I'm in love with my best friend
Lucky to have been where I have been
Lucky to be coming home again
Lucky we're in love every way
Lucky to **8** where we have stayed
Lucky to be coming home **9**

And so I'm **10** through the sea
To an **11** where we'll meet
You'll hear the music **12** the air
I'll put a **13** in your hair
Though the breezes through **14**

Move so pretty you're all I see
As the world keeps spinning round
You **15** me right here right now
...

答案

1 blue ocean （海洋）
2 across the sea
3 make it easier
4 best friend
5 coming home again
6 how long
7 promise you
8 have stayed
9 someday
10 sailing （航行）
11 island （岛屿）
12 fill
13 flower
14 trees
15 hold

DAY 6

雅思听力技巧精要

填空题的读题和听记技巧

- **填空题读题分三步走**

1. 画出字数限制（最多不超过几个单词和/或数字）。
2. 画出核心关键词（动词、名词、形容词、数词等）。
3. 预测所填词汇的词性，因为大多数填名词，因此要特别注意所填名词的类别。

- **填空题类型**

填空题分为填表题和笔记填空题，读题时要特别关注表格的范畴和笔记题中的小标题。请注意，简答题可以看成填空题的变体，其读题方法和做法与填空题相同。

- **填空题听记时的缩记原则和方法**

由于有些填空题的答案会快速连续出现，因此除了数字和拼写题，一般说来应尽量只写单词的前两个或三个字母，较长的单词可以加上最后一两个字母，然后在紧接着的空隙时间内迅速补全。

阶梯 6

高频名词（一）及填空练习

accommodation /əˌkɒməˈdeɪʃn/ 住宿



发音提示： cc的发音为/k/

拼写雷区： 双写c和m，双写的m两边各有一个o

冷 记 忆： 一个叫Cici的MM住在这个叫Accommodation的房子里

搭配延伸： Accommodation Office （住宿管理处）；Accommodation Officer （住宿管理员）

词性变化： 动词形式为accommodate （提供住宿）

真题模拟

Ⅰ *Complete the summary below.*

Write ***ONE WORD ONLY*** *for each answer.*

What can your Student Union do for you? (Script 1)

Apart from organising student activities, the Union also helps students with **1** and on dealing with financial **2**

Ⅱ *Complete the summary below.*

Write ***ONE WORD ONLY*** *for each answer.*

What is the International Student Card used for? (Script 2)

The International Student Card can be used for discounts at **1**, for **2**, public transport and entertainment.

account /əˈkaʊnt/ 账户

发音提示： cc的发音为/k/

拼写雷区： 双写c

冷 记 忆： count （数）前加ac衍变而来

搭配延伸： student account （学生账户）；current account （活期账户）；deposit account （定期账户）；joint account （联合账户）；take...into account （考虑到……）

词汇拓展： accounting（会计学）；accountant （会计师）；accountable （可计算的；有责任的）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Filling in the personal details (Script 3)

Post code: 1

Occupation: 2

Time at the village: 3

adult /'ædʌlt/ 成人（也可作形容词）

发音提示： 重音在前或在后都可以； u的发音为/ʌ/

搭配延伸： adult education （成人教育）

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

An archaeological study (Script 4)

1 The tribe was formed about years ago.

2 Research period was from to 1973.

3 Paintings were found on

4 Research was carried out on the bones of

advertisement /əd'vɜːtɪsmənt/ 广告

发音提示： 有两种发音

冷 记 忆： advertise （做广告）+ment，可简写为advert/ad

搭配延伸： student union advert （学生会广告）； extension of advertisement （广告延期）



真题模拟

Ⅰ *Complete the notes below.*

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Giving personal information (Script 5)

Nationality: 1

Email address: 2 *@yahoo.co.uk*

Learned about the race from the **3**

Ⅱ *Complete the sentences below.*

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Marketing ideas (Script 6)

1 is used to get information about people's needs.

2 Demands for products and services are created through

alarm /əˈlɑːm/ 警报（也可作动词）

发音提示：区分an arm和alarm的发音区别

拼写雷区：注意al的拼写

冷 记 忆：al+arm

搭配延伸：alarm clock （闹钟）; alarm system （报警系统）; personal alarm （个人警报器）; fire/smoke alarm （火灾/烟雾报警器）; install an alarm （安装警报器）



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

The gym (Script 7)

Opening hours: 1 to

Open all though the week except **2** and **3**

4 for emergencies

avenue /ˈævənjuː/ 大街



发音提示：来自法语，但英语重音在前；ve的发音为/və/

拼写雷区：nue结尾，不要漏掉e；简写为ave

冷 记 忆：a+venue，谐音“爱蜗牛”，但注意发/v/音时要咬下唇内侧

近义比较：不同于street，avenue常指林荫大道

搭配延伸：前面多接专有名词表示大街名，如Station Avenue, Park Avenue, Central Avenue, Queen Avenue；如果街名是较为少见的词，讲话人一般会拼读该词。

真题模拟

Ⅰ *Complete the notes below.*

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Personal details (Script 8)

Address: 1

Postcode: 2

Ⅱ *Complete the notes below.*

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Personal details (Script 9)

Name: 1

Address: 15 **2**, New Castle

Telephone number: 3 (home)

4 (work)

branch /brɑːntʃ/ 树枝；分支；分公司

发音提示：与brunch (breakfast+lunch) 的发音不同，后者发音位置靠后

搭配延伸：bank branch （分行）; branch manager （分店经理）; London Branch （伦敦分行）; main branch （主分支）

真题模拟

Ⅰ *Complete the notes below.*

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Returning a rice cooker (Script 10)

Reference No.: 1

Price: £ **2**

Where the product was purchased: 3

Ⅱ *Complete the notes below.*

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Architectural styles of the native American tribes (Script 11)

Walls: made of **1**

Roof: a layer of **2**

camera /ˈkæmərə/ 照相机

发音提示：结尾的a的发音为/ə/，与drama和cinema的尾音相同

拼写雷区：结尾是ra，而不是re

搭配延伸：video camera （摄像机）; digital camera （数码相机）; camera phone （可拍照手机）; webcam (=web camera)（网络摄像头）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

An exhibit (Script 12)

Best way to book: 1

Fee (for general public): £ **2**

(for members): £ **3**

Address: 15 Maple Avenue, Toronto

Transport: Better to go by **4**

Security: No **5** allowed

campus /'kæmpəs/ 校园

发音提示： us的发音为/əs/
拼写雷区： 不要把u误拼为er
冷 记 忆： camp+us
搭配延伸： on/off campus （校园内/外）；campus life （校园生活）；campus crime （校园犯罪）



真题模拟

Ⅰ *Complete the notes below.*

*Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Homestay meals (Script 13)

Weekdays: dinner at **1**

lunch on **2**

Weekends: lunch left in the **3**

can eat dinner in a restaurant or buy **4**

Ⅱ *Complete the sentences below.*

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

University Career Centre to be open soon (Script 14)

1 The Career Centre will be located on the

2 The part-time job Inquiry Office opens till

3 The lawyer is only available on

4 University will offer the latest job information.

canteen /kæn'tiːn/ （员工）餐厅

发音提示： 重音在teen上；c的发音为/k/
拼写雷区： 双写e
冷 记 忆： 与中文“餐厅”谐音
搭配延伸： campus canteen （校园食堂）；canteen staff （餐厅员工）



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

A business client is in town (Script 15)

Name of the client: Mr. **1**

The hotel to stay: 2 Hotel, because of its **3** location

Lunch place: at a **4** nearby

Meet the client: at the **5**

career /kə'rɪə(r)/ 职业；事业

发音提示：重音在reer上；a的发音为/ə/，eer的发音为/ɪə(r)/

拼写雷区：注意双写e，并与carer区分开

冷 记 忆：car+eer

搭配延伸：University Career Office （大学就业指导中心）; career advisor （就业顾问）; career plan （职业规划）



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Why choosing a course? (Script 16)

Three reasons for choosing the course:

1

2

3

catalogue/catalog /'kætəlɒg/ 目录

发音提示：注意两个a的不同发音

拼写雷区：t两边各有一个a；注意区别于category （范畴；类型）

冷 记 忆：cat+a+log

搭配延伸：catalogue (under titles/authors/subjects)（目录）



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Changing and learning (Script 17)

The changes in the way Karen learns:

In the past: with **1**

At present: by **2** and the **3**

DAY 6

challenge /ˈtʃælɪndʒ/ 挑战（也可作动词）

发音提示：注意在cha后没有鼻音/n/；复数形式加s，es的发音为/ɪz/

拼写雷区：不要在cha后加n

冷 记 忆：使用包词法，包含有小词all

词汇拓展：也可作动词，分词形式 challenging 意为“有挑战性的”

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Withdrawing from a course (Script 18)

1 Helen majors in

2 Helen normally cannot withdraw from Statistics because it is

3 The tutor suggests that Helen view it as a

4 Helen needs to talk to the of the Department about her decision.

5 It will be put in Helen's, if she fails to attend the course.

答案

accommodation	Ⅰ 1 accommodation 2 problems Ⅱ 1 museums 2 accommodation
account	1 BH2 6GL 2 accountant 3 eight/8 months
adult	1 10,000 2 1972 3 (the) temple walls 4 children and adults
advertisement	Ⅰ 1 British 2 *healthcare* 3 advertisement Ⅱ 1 Market research 2 advertising

alarm	1 9.00, 4.30 2 Sunday 3 Monday 4 Personal alarm
avenue	Ⅰ 1 32, Acacia Avenue 2 RA6 7BU Ⅱ 1 John Lee 2 Station Avenue 3 1865281801 4 1899397443
branch	Ⅰ 1 R242 2 89.99 3 city centre branch Ⅱ 1 branches 2 grass
camera	1 website/online/Internet 2 210 3 180 4 subway 5 cameras
campus	Ⅰ 1 7.00 p.m. 2 campus 3 fridge 4 take-aways Ⅱ 1 Woodside Campus 2 6.30 p.m. 3 Tuesdays 4 Website
canteen	1 Pritchett 2 Parkview 3 central 4 canteen 5 airport
career	1 future career 2 personal interest 3 range of topics
catalogue/catalog	1 card catalogues 2 computers 3 Internet
challenge	1 Economics 2 compulsory 3 challenge 4 Secretary 5 academic record

录音原文

Script 1

Your Student Union not only organises all kinds of student activities, but also offers students help with accommodation *Q1* and guidance about how to handle financial problems *Q2*.

Script 2

There are many reasons why you should get an International Student Card. You can get a discount with it when you visit museums *Q1*. You can also get cheap accommodation *Q2* and public transport and even get a bargain for movies and concerts.

Script 3

A: May I have your post code please?

B: Let me see. It's DH, oh, sorry, it's BH2 6GL *Q1*.

A: OK. What do you do?

B: Well, I do lots of odd jobs at the office, like administration and office work, but I would say my main job is as an accountant *Q2*.

A: I see. So how long have you been living at the village?

B: I came here last July. How time flies! I've already been here for eight months *Q3*. I had thought it was only six months!

Script 4

This ancient tribe has a 10,000-year *Q1* history. It was between 1972 *Q2* and 1973 that we carried out research on the tribe. Interestingly, we found paintings on the temple walls *Q3* which provided us with much useful information about the actual lives of the tribe. We also investigated the bones of children and adults *Q4* that had been buried there.

Script 5

A: What's your nationality?

B: I'm from Britain *Q1*.

A: What's your contact email address?

B: It's *healthcare@yahoo.co.uk Q2*. There are no capital letters in it.

A: OK. Where did you hear about the race?

B: I saw an advertisement *Q3* and I always like long-distance running since I learned from a book that it's really good for your health.

Script 6

There are a variety of means to learn about people's needs and for our project we chose market research *Q1*. We found that the power of advertising *Q2* can't be underestimated as it can create demands for products and services.

Script 7

A: When is the gym for the disabled open?

B: We used to be open from 9.30 to 1.30. But now due to high demand, we've changed to 9.00 to 4.30 *Q1* in the afternoon.

A: Are you open every day?

B: Well, we take two days off each week, that is, Sunday *Q2* and Monday *Q3*.

A: What special equipment should we have when we exercise at the gym?

B: Well, it's suggested that you bring a personal alarm *Q4* in case something happens.

A: Yes. Thanks.

Script 8

A: May I have your address, please?

B: Certainly. It's 32, Acacia Avenue *Q1*, that is A-c-a-c-i-a.

A: And the postcode?

B: RA7 6, oh, no, it should be RA6 7BU *Q2*.

Script 9

A: Can I have your name please?

B: John Lee ***Q1***. That's L-double "e".

A: Where do you live?

B: 15 Station Avenue ***Q2***, New Castle.

A: OK. How do we contact you by telephone?

B: My home number is 1865281801 ***Q3*** and you can also contact me at work, the number is 1899397443 ***Q4***.

Script 10

A: What's the reference number for the rice cooker?

B: It's R242 ***Q1***.

A: OK. How much did you pay for it?

B: It was £89.99 ***Q2***. The item was on sale when I bought it and the usual price I remember is £139.99.

A: Alright. So from which shop did you buy it?

B: I bought it at your city centre branch ***Q3*** three days ago. I live very near the Eastern Avenue branch, but there was a big promotion held only at the city centre branch.

A: I see.

Script 11

In earlier centuries, the Native American tribes of the United States built a wide variety of buildings used mostly for dwelling purposes. These shelters were constructed from a wide variety of natural materials including snow, bark, grasses, stone, wood planks and animal skins. All across North America, Indian dwellings of all types were sometimes crafted with natural woven materials and grasses. Usually they used branches ***Q1*** tied together in such a way to provide a very functional exterior. A small doorway was present and the roof was often made from a layer of grass ***Q2***. In fact, this type of structure was heavily dependent on local climate and whether or not it was temporary or permanent.

Script 12

A: How can I book for the exhibit?

B: There are several ways to book. You can call or visit us in person. But the best way is to visit our website ***Q1*** and book it there.

A: That sounds convenient. So how much is the ticket?

B: Well, for the general public the fee is £210 ***Q2***. But if you're a member, you only pay £180 ***Q3*** provided that you make the payment in advance.

A: OK. What exactly is your address?

B: It's 15 Maple Avenue, Toronto and the best way to get here is by subway ***Q4***.

A: Thanks for the advice.

B: Oh, one more thing, please note that for security reasons, visitors can't take cameras ***Q5*** to the venue.

Script 13

A: So how are meals provided for the home stay?

B: You'll have dinner on weekdays with your host family at 7.00 p.m. ***Q1***.

A: OK. How about lunch?

B: On weekdays, you have lunch on campus ***Q2***. On weekends, they'll leave your lunch in the fridge ***Q3***.

A: I see.

B: Oh. I'm afraid they often go out on weekends, so you may need to have dinner at a restaurant or order take-aways ***Q4*** if you want. But they'll make lunch for you anyhow.

Script 14

The new University Career Centre is opening next month and it's located on our Woodside Campus ***Q1***. I'm sure many of you are keen to find a part-time job and just to let you know our Inquiry Office for part-time jobs opens from 9.00 a.m. up to 6.30 p.m. ***Q2***, sorry, not 8.30 p.m. as informed earlier. We also hire a lawyer to give students legal advice on employment. But please note that the lawyer is only at the Centre on Tuesdays ***Q3***. Oh, have you checked out the official webpage of the Career Centre on our University Website ***Q4***? You'll find a lot of information about the latest job offers there.

Script 15

A: Can I have the surname of our client please?

B: It's Mr. Pritchett. P-r-i-t-c-h-e-t-t ***Q1***.

A: OK. Which hotel is he staying at this time?

B: The Parkview ***Q2*** Hotel. It's more central ***Q3*** and convenient to go around.

A: Certainly. Do we need to make a reservation for his lunch on the day he arrives?

B: Not really. He said that he would just have something to eat at a canteen ***Q4*** near the hotel.

A: OK. But a car needs to be arranged to pick him up from the railway station, right?

B: Well. There's been a change of plan and he decided to take a plane instead, so we're going to meet him at the airport ***Q5***.

Script 16

A: So what made you choose the course? I think it is quite difficult actually.

B: Well, yes. It's hard to study. But I can see a future career ***Q1*** out of it. So that's the main reason why I chose to do it. On top of that, you may not believe this, but I do have some personal interest ***Q2*** in the course. Also it covers such a wide range of topics ***Q3***, which makes it challenging, yet really fascinating and rewarding to learn.

Script 17

A: So what has been the major change in the way you learn, Karen?

B: Well, in the past, I used card catalogues ***Q1*** in my study a lot. You know I indexed what I was learning on cards and I found it made learning easier.

A: Yes. What about now?

B: Now I mainly depend on computers ***Q2*** and especially the Internet ***Q3***. It's really helpful and has changed the way I learn.

Script 18

Helen: Sorry, Mr. Church, but I'm afraid I really want to withdraw from the Statistics course. It's just not my thing.

Tutor: Well, what do you major in, Helen?

Helen: My major is Economics ***Q1***.

Tutor: I see. But did you know that for Economics majors, Statistics is a compulsory ***Q2*** course, which means you can't quit?

Helen: Really?

Tutor: Look, I understand it's a difficult subject in many aspects, but why not see it as a challenge ***Q3*** and give it another try?

Helen: MM...in that case I'm going to do the course next year.

Tutor: OK. But you need to talk with the Secretary ***Q4*** of the Department about the change.

Helen: I see.

Tutor: You do know that if you don't complete the course or fail the exam, it will be put in your academic record ***Q5***.

Helen: Now I'm aware of it and thanks for that.

第7天 DAY 7

DAY 7

轻松热身

Listen to the song Home by Michael Buble and complete the lyrics with ***ONE WORD ONLY*** *for each answer.*

Home



Another **1** day has come
and gone away
In **2** and Rome
But I wanna go home

Maybe **3** by a million
people
I still feel all alone
I just wanna go home
Oh I **4** you, you know

And I've been keeping all the **5**
that I wrote to you
Each one a **6** or two
"I'm fine baby, how are you?"
Well I would send them but I know that
it's just not enough
My words were cold and **7**
And you **8** more than that

Another aeroplane
Another **9** place
I'm lucky I know
But I wanna go home
I've got to go home
...

And I feel just like I'm living someone
10 life

It's like I just **11** outside
When everything was going right
And I know just why you could not come along with me
But this was not your **12**
But you always believe in me

Another **13** day has come
And gone away
And even Paris and Rome
And I wanna go home

Let me go home
...

Let me go home
I've had my **14**
Baby, I'm done
I gotta go home
Let me go home
It will be all right
I'll be home **15**
I'm coming back home

DAY 7

答案

1 summer
2 Paris（巴黎）
3 surrounded（包围，被动语态）
4 miss
5 letters
6 line
7 flat
8 deserve（值得）
9 sunny
10 else's
11 stepped（去）
12 dream
13 winter
14 run
15 tonight

雅思听力技巧精要

填空题的答题技巧

- 注意填空题的字数限制。
- 留意填空题的上下文。
- 检查所填单词的拼写（英式和美式都可以）、名词单复数和动词的形式。
- 拼写一般不接受缩略形式，除非像UK, km, lab, advert这样约定俗成的缩写。
- 可数名词如果没有听清单复数，在多数情况下都可以用复数。
- 简约保险原则：不能出现错误拼写；名词短语在一定的语境中可省去修饰词，只写主干名词，或使用同义替换。
- 大小写/合成词问题不必过分强调，一般只要大写专有名词（如日期、地名、人名、书名等）的第一个字母即可；以名词结尾的复合词分开或合起来写意思是相同的，所以都接受，但要注意字数限制。

* 详情请参见附录7：来自雅思阅卷官的听力考试答题建议。

阶梯 6

高频名词（二）及填空练习

coast /kəʊst/ 海岸

发音提示： oa的发音为/əʊ/

冷 记 忆： coat中间加了s

搭配延伸： Gold Coast （黄金海岸）; northeast coast （东北角海岸）; coastal city （沿海城市）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Renting a holiday house (Script 19)

Number of bedrooms: 1

The house should be near: 2

Post code: 3

comment /'kɒment/ 评价

发音提示： ent的发音为/ent/；与common的发音不同

拼写雷区： 双写m

搭配延伸： comment card （意见卡）; comment statement （注解语句）

真题模拟

Complete the summary below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Customer is the king (Script 20)

Customers pay their **1** at Reception and they hand in a **2**

They can also collect **3** from Reception.

contact /ˈkɒntækt/ 联系

发音提示：该词的重音常被读错：作名词时，其重音在con上；作动词时，其重音在ta上

搭配延伸：contact number （联系电话）; eye contact （目光接触）; make business contact （建立业务联系）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Learning foreign languages through multimedia resources (Script 21)

Suggestions given by Professor Howard:

Audio: develop **1** skills to grasp key words

stop **2** to predict the contents

use dictation to develop listening abilities

practice **3**

Video: learn about appropriate gestures, **4** and distance between people

watch the video without subtitles

Satellite TV: watch **5**

customer /ˈkʌstəmə(r)/ 顾客

发音提示：o的发音为/ə/

冷 记 忆：里面包含了tom一词；去掉词尾的er为custom （风俗）

搭配延伸：Customer Services Manager （客户服务经理）; customer relation （客户关系）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

A new work schedule for Mary (Script 22)

Monday: visit a **1**

Tuesday: study the pictures of **2**

Wednesday: go to a **3**

deadline /'dedlaɪn/ 截止期限

发音提示：/d/后接辅音，不完全爆破
冷 记 忆：dead+line
搭配延伸：meet deadline（赶上最后期限）；essay deadline（论文截止日期）

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.
*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

New staff evaluation for Alex (Script 23)

1 The employer thinks that Alex has made some

2 Alex thinks that she needs to make improvements on planning and

deposit /dɪ'pɒzɪt/ 押金；存款

发音提示：o的发音为/ɒ/；sit的发音为/zɪt/，而非/sɪt/
拼写雷区：注意是de开头，sit结尾；区别于opposite的拼写
冷 记 忆：“押金”里包含了sit一词
搭配延伸：deposit account（存款账户）；deposit cost（存款成本）；plus deposit（加上押金）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.
*Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Renting a flat (Script 24)

The rent: minimum of **1** paid in advance

2 are not required when booking a flat for viewing, but must be paid before renting.

Generally, one should pay a **3** before renting a house.

description /dɪ'skrɪpʃn/ 描述

发音提示：注意与其动词形式describe的发音区别

拼写雷区：不要把des错写为dis

搭配延伸：job descriptions（职位描述）

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Research plan (Script 25)

1 The product they are investigating aims at

2 Joanna is going to examine the of similar products.

3 They need to prepare a detailed

design /dɪ'zaɪn/ 设计（也可作动词）

发音提示：重音在sign上；s的发音为/z/

冷 记 忆：de+sign

搭配延伸：poster design（海报设计）; designer（设计师）

真题模拟

Ⅰ *Complete the notes below.*

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Academic tasks for the course include: (Script 26)

1 a

2 a

3

Ⅱ *Complete the notes below.*

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Three types of professionals clothing firms are looking for: (Script 27)

1

2

3

detail /'di:teɪl/ 细节

发音提示：重音在de上
拼写雷区：开头是de，结尾是ail
冷 记 忆：de+tail（尾巴）
搭配延伸：in detail（详细地）；customer/personal details（客户/个人信息）；detailed notes（详细注释）（注意detailed的尾音/d/再接辅音，会发生不完全爆破）
词汇拓展：形容词形式为detailed（详细的）

真题模拟

Ⅰ *Complete the summary below.*

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Research funding applicants (Script 28)

Research funding applicants must provide sufficient **1** about their projects, e.g. **2**, finance, publications, etc. They also need to give the starting point and expected duration of their projects, including that of their **3**

Ⅱ *Complete the notes below.*

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Taking photos of red squirrels (Script 29)

Red squirrels can be found in the UK, **1** and the US.

Size: about **2** the size of a gray squirrel

Colours: 3 to **4**

Life span: 5 to **6** years

According to Harren, to take good pictures of red squirrels, one needs to take **7** Best lighting for taking the pictures is in the **8**

答案

coast	1 three/3 2 south coast 3 TO34YU
comment	1 bills 2 comment card 3 booking form
contact	1 global listening 2 (the) listening material 3 note-taking/taking notes 4 eye contact 5 TV chat shows
customer	1 customer 2 cars 3 factory
deadline	1 (good) suggestions 2 meeting deadlines

deposit	1 six/6 months　2 Fees　3 deposit
description	1 children　2 performance　3 product description
design	Ⅰ 1 poster design　2 presentation　3 group discussions Ⅱ 1 designer(s)　2 accountant(s)　3 (textile) engineer(s)
detail	Ⅰ 1 details　2 research design　3 fieldwork Ⅱ 1 Canada　2 half　3 black　4 red　5 two/2　6 three/3　7 detailed notes 8 late afternoon

录音原文

Script 19

A: Hello. I'd like to rent a holiday house at your resort.

B: Sure. How many bedrooms will it be?

A: Three ***Q1*** will be fine. We also want two bathrooms.

B: Any requirement on the location?

A: We would very much like it to be near the south coast ***Q2***, if that's possible. But not by the beach. We hate the sound of waves when we sleep.

B: Got it. Anything else I can help you with?

A: Oh. What's your post code by the way, so we can find your exact location on our GPS?

B: That's TO34YU ***Q3***.

A: Thanks for your help.

Script 20

Thanks for staying with us. To pay your bills ***Q1***, please go to Reception. As your opinions are really important for us, we would really appreciate it if you could also fill in a customer comment card ***Q2*** that has been left in your room, and hand it in to Reception before you go. You can also pick up a form from there to book ***Q3*** for your next stay.

Script 21

Student A: Prof. Howard, can you give us some specific advice on how to make the most of multimedia resources in language learning?

Professor: Of course. The audio medium has always been used in developing global listening ***Q1*** skills to catch the key words, like listening to radio or tape. In particular you can try and stop the listening material ***Q2*** to predict the contents coming next.

Student B: That sounds very challenging but quite interesting.

Professor: Yes. That will help you enhance your sense of context in listening. And I know you're often afraid of dictation, but it really is an effective way to improve your listening abilities. Also you need to practice taking notes ***Q3*** while listening. That is note-taking. That's what a real-life situation is like.

Student A: I see. How about videos?

Professor: As you can actually see the speakers in the video, you can learn about how people interact face to face, such as proper gestures they use, eye contact ***Q4***, and what is the appropriate distance between people when they speak. To better improve your listening, you can cover or remove the subtitles on the video when watching it, so you won't be distracted by them.

Student B: Some of my classmates watch satellite TV a lot. What do you think of that?

Professor: That's a good idea too. In particular, TV chat shows ***Q5*** are very helpful for language learning.

Script 22

Mary: Thanks for showing me the office layout.

Boss: You're welcome. Now, it's Monday today and here's your work schedule for this week, Mary.

Mary: OK.

Boss: Today you're going to meet an important customer ***Q1*** and introduce yourself to him.

Mary: Will do.

Boss: Then tomorrow you're expected to study the pictures of cars ***Q2*** in the office. They are our new designs and we hope to hear your comments on them soon.

Mary: Sounds really interesting.

Boss: We really think it is important for you to go to the spot and see what is happening. So on Wednesday we will take you to a factory ***Q3***. Are you OK with that?

Mary: Certainly. I'd like to go.

Script 23

A: So what's your overall comment on Alex's performance at the company?

B: She's brilliant. I really like the suggestions ***Q1*** she's made. They're really good ***Q1***.

A: That's great. So Alex, well-done! Do you have something to say?

Alex: Thanks and I've really learned a lot. But I still think I should work on better planning and meeting deadlines ***Q2***.

Script 24

Please be aware that many property owners require at least six months' ***Q1*** rent to be paid in advance by the tenant. You don't have to pay any fees ***Q2*** when booking a flat for viewing, but you must pay a deposit ***Q3*** when you decide to rent the property. Besides, you need to pay the house agency for the contract.

Script 25

John: Joanna, first of all, I think it's important to be aware of the target consumers of the product we're looking at.

Joanna: Of course. The target consumers are actually children ***Q1***.

John: OK. We must keep that in mind while doing the research. Then, I'm going to gather some trade figures of the product.

Joanna: Good idea, and I'll look at the performance ***Q2*** of other products in the same category.

John: Brilliant. Oh. We also need to work on a detailed product description ***Q3*** as soon as possible.

Joanna: Yes.

Script 26

A: So do you know what tasks we have for the course?

B: Well, there are several actually. The first one is a poster design ***Q1***.

A: What does that mean?

B: That means we need to create a poster to explain our project.

A: I see. Sounds like fun!

B: And then we're expected to make a 10-minute presentation ***Q2*** about our work.

A: Will there be Q&A time?

B: Well, I'm not sure about that. But I'm pretty certain as part of the course, we also need to do group discussions ***Q3*** on a given topic.

A: OK. Thanks.

Script 27

In order to succeed in the fashion industry, clothing companies should focus on the development of new products. In the meantime, three types of professionals are in demand by many clothing firms. These are first of all, designers ***Q1***. Then you may not believe it, but accountants ***Q2*** are also more needed in the fashion industry than models. After that, another professional much in demand is textile engineers ***Q3***. That's high-tech staff, not tailors, as you can imagine.

Script 28

Research funding applicants must provide sufficient details *Q1* about their projects, such as research design *Q2*, information about finance, publications, etc. In particular they need to give the starting point and expected duration of their projects, as well as of their fieldwork *Q3*.

Script 29

Hello, my name is Harren. I'm a biologist and one of my interests is the red squirrel. Let me give you some facts about this interesting creature. Cousin to the common gray squirrel, the red squirrel lives in Great Britain, Canada *Q1*, and the United States. Like gray squirrels, they have curved claws that allow them to climb and cling to branches. Small, around half *Q2* the size of a gray squirrel, red squirrels are coloured black *Q3* to red *Q4* and have a life span of two *Q5* to three *Q6* years. Here are some photos I've taken of red squirrels. You may wonder how I was able to take these photos. Well, to take good photos of red squirrels, the photographer needs to take detailed notes *Q7* of red squirrels' habitat and their habits first. Also it's helpful to know that the best time to take the photos is not in the morning, but in the late afternoon *Q8* when you have the best lighting.

第8天 DAY 8

轻松热身

Listen to the song It's Amazing by Jem and complete the lyrics with ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *for each answer.*

It's Amazing

Do it, now
You know who you are
You **1** in your heart
And you're burning with ambition
But first, wait
Won't get it on a **2**
You gonna have to **3**
Harder and harder
And I know
'Cause I've been there before
4 on the doors
With rejection
And you'll see
'Cause if it's meant to be
Nothing can **5**
To deserving your dreams

It's amazing
It's amazing



All that you can do
It's amazing
Makes my heart **6**
Now it's **7** you

8, now
Frustration is in the air
And people who don't care

Well it's gonna **9**
And you'll fall
'Cause you will **10**
But get back on your feet
And you'll be stronger
And **11**

And I know
'Cause I've been there before
Knocking down the doors won't take no for an answer
And you'll see
...

Don't be embarrassed, don't be afraid, don't let your dreams **12**
Determination in using your **13**
everybody has a gift
Never give up, never let it die
Trust your instincts, and most importantly
You've got nothing to lose, so just **14**
...

DAY 8

答案

1 feel it
2 plate（盘子）
3 work for it
4 Knocking（敲）
5 compare
6 sing
7 up to
8 Patience（耐心）
9 get you down
10 hit a wall
11 smarter（更聪明）
12 slip away（溜走）
13 gift（天赋）
14 go for it

雅思听力技巧精要

一般选择题的读题和听做技巧

- 读题时先确定是三选一还是多选题，然后先读带有长/难选项的题目和选项内容，短选项（由一两个单词组成）如看不完可边听、边看、边选。
- 听做时注意正确选项要同时满足两个条件：在录音里完整地直接或间接提到+能够回答问题。
- 灵活使用排除法（明显跟其他选项不同的选项90%是干扰项）和猜测法（慎选违反常规尤其是语气过于绝对的选项，如nothing、never这样的词）。

阶梯 6

高频名词（三）及选择和填空练习

appointment /əˈpɔɪntmənt/ 约定；任命

发音提示： a在这里的发音为/ə/

拼写雷区： 双写p

冷 记 忆： 里面有一个app，也包含point这个词

搭配延伸： an appointment with sb.（和某人的约定）; keep an appointment（准时赴约）; appointment system（门诊预约系统）

词汇拓展： 动词形式是appoint（任命）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

An event held in Bristol Eye hospital (Script 30)

Time: 10.00 a.m., next Saturday

Free eye **1** by Dr. Keith

Location: Room **2**

3 is necessary.

diploma /dɪˈpləʊmə/ 文凭

发音提示： a的发音为/ə/

拼写雷区： 开头是di，结尾是a

冷 记 忆： 含有ma

搭配延伸： part-time diploma（兼职文凭）; diploma=graduation certificate（毕业证书）

真题模拟

Ⅰ *Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.*

The minimum academic qualification for the instructors at the Health Club is (Script 31)

A certificate.

B degree.

C diploma.

Ⅱ *Complete the notes below.*

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Recreational therapy (Script 32)

Improves or maintains **1**, mental and emotional well-being.

Helps patients recover basic motor functioning and **2** abilities.

Enhances their **3** and social skills.

Combines arts and crafts, **4**, sports, games, **5** and movement, **6**, music and **7** outings.

The entry requirement for most recreational therapists is a **8** in recreation therapy.

Qualification for a Recreational Therapy Assistant: a **9**

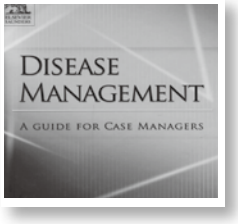
Qualification for management positions: a **10**

disease /dɪ'ziːz/ 疾病

发音提示：重音在sea上；两个s的发音都为/z/

冷 记 忆：词缀法：dis（不）+ease（舒适）

搭配延伸：develop disease（得病）；tropical disease（热带疾病）；heart disease（心脏病）



真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Sheep shearing (Script 33)

Major problems with sheep shearing:

1 Sheep may develop a from shearing wounds.

2 Shearers may have due to shearing wet or damp sheep.

3 Shearers from the southern hemisphere shear about sheep in the UK each year.

4 Now shearers from the southern hemisphere have difficulties getting a to work in Britain.

display /dɪ'spleɪ/ 展示

发音提示：重音在splay上

冷 记 忆：dis+play，不“玩儿”了，因为要“展示”了

搭配延伸：firework display（焰火表演）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Holiday arrangement (Script 34)

Holiday venue: 1

Activities:

Have a **2**

Visit a **3**

drama /'drɑːmə/ 戏剧

发音提示：第一个a的发音为/ɑː/，第二个a的发音为/ə/

拼写雷区：注意结尾是a，类似的还有cinema和camera

冷 记 忆：“抓马”（谐音）来表演戏剧

搭配延伸：television drama（电视剧）；drama theatre（戏剧院）；drama club/society（戏剧社）



真题模拟

Complete the table below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

A charity concert for children in needs (Script 35)

Performance	Performer
Juggle	University student
Mime	**1**
Comedy	Professional comedian
2	School boy
3	Married couple

DAY 8

entertainment /ˌentəˈteɪnmənt/ 娱乐

发音提示：注意enter在该词中的发音和其本身的发音相同，并且有一个次重音，但主重音位置靠后

拼写雷区：中间应为ain

冷 记 忆：enter+tain+ment

搭配延伸：evening entertainment （夜间娱乐）；*Entertainment Weekly*（《娱乐周刊》）



真题模拟

Complete the summary below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Internet addiction (Script 36)

People with Internet addiction disorder cannot resist **1** and they often remember their **2** numbers. Even watchful **3** may not realise that youngsters are addicted to the Internet. The main reason for the Internet overuse is that it provides users with **4**

entrance /'entrəns/ 入口

拼写雷区： ance结尾
冷 记 忆： entr+ance
搭配延伸： main entrance （主入口）; side entrance （侧门）; exhibitor entrance （参展者入口）
词汇拓展： 反义词为exit （出口）



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.
*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Hotel crimes (Script 37)

Two reasons: People do not **1**
People do not **2**

To prevent hotel crimes, residents are advised to always use **3** and avoid using **4** at night.

DAY 8

environment /ɪn'vaɪrənmənt/ 环境

发音提示： en的发音为/ɪn/，iron的发音为/aɪrən/
拼写雷区： 开头是en，而非in；中间不要遗漏字母n
冷 记 忆： “环境”一词含有iron （铁）
搭配延伸： natural environment （自然环境）; local environment （当地环境）; working environment （工作环境）; environmental damage （环境破坏）; environmental science （环境科学）



真题模拟

Ⅰ *Complete the sentences below.*

Write ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *for each answer.*

Harry and Kathy's project (Script 38)

1 The project was delayed by

2 They are going to visit the

Ⅱ *Complete the sentences below.*

Write ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *for each answer.*

Should students buy old cars? (Script 39)

1 Wendy thinks that students often consider price, fashion as well as when they buy cars.

2 Peter thinks that students buy old cars because they are classic, cool and

3 Wendy believes that one actually pays more for an old car because maintenance cost, repair fees and can be very expensive.

equipment /ɪˈkwɪpmənt/ 设备，装备，器材



发音提示： qu的发音为/kw/

冷 记 忆： equip+ment

特别注意： 这是一个不可数名词，所以equipments的表达是错误的；“一件设备”的表达为：a piece of equipment

搭配延伸： sports equipment（体育用品）；lab equipment（实验室用品）；special equipment（专用设备）；cleaning equipment（净化设备）；diving equipment（潜水装备）；measuring equipment（测量设备）

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

Write ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *for each answer.*

Online shopping (Script 40)

1 Karen wants to buy

2 John wants to buy

3 Karen doesn't know how to online.

feedback /'fi:dbæk/ 反馈，反馈意见（不可数名词）

发音提示：注意其中的/d/不完全爆破

冷 记 忆：feed+back

搭配延伸：student feedback （学生反馈）; give feedback （给予反馈）; get feedback （得到反馈）; competitive feedback （竞争反馈）

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Online item exchange (Script 41)

1 Usually items are exchanged.

2 Sometimes people will pick up things others may find useless because of different

3 The item advert should include a so that more people will see it.

4 People can give on the item they have exchanged.

finance /'faɪnæns/ 金融，财政

发音提示：重音在fi上

拼写雷区：注意与其形近词fiance （未婚夫）的区分

搭配延伸：Finance Office （财务室）; Finance Ministry （财政部）



真题模拟

Complete the form below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Group projects (Script 42)

Group	Topic	Interviewee
Group A	Students' **1**	University Career Office
Group B	Natural **2**	University **3**
Group C	Student loans	**4**

答案

appointment	1 examination 2 13G 3 Appointment
diploma	Ⅰ B Ⅱ 1 physical 2 reasoning 3 confidence 4 animals 5 dance 6 drama 7 community 8 Bachelor's degree 9 diploma in Nursing 10 Master's degree
disease	1 disease 2 health problems 3 25 million 4 Visa
display	1 near (the) lake 2 picnic 3 display of flowers/flower display
drama	1 drama teacher 2 Magic show 3 Country music
entertainment	1 special offers 2 credit card 3 parents 4 entertainment
entrance	1 lock doors 2 check identities 3 main entrance 4 underground car park
environment	Ⅰ 1 weather 2 Environment Agency Ⅱ 1 environmental issues 2 cheap(er) 3 insurance
equipment	1 clothes 2 sports equipment 3 pay/make payment
feedback	1 popular 2 tastes 3 photo 4 feedback
finance	1 attitudes to smoking 2 medicine 3 Supermarket 4 Finance Office

录音原文

Script 30

A: I heard that there would be a special event next Saturday at Bristol Eye hospital, right?

B: Yes, and it starts at 10:00 in the morning.

A: Well, usually we just get up at that time on a Saturday morning! But since it's eye examination ***Q1***, that's what I need at the moment. My eyes have been dry and in pain for days!

B: True! Actually it's given by a pretty famous eye doctor— Dr. Keith, and it's free!

A: OK. I will definitely go. Where will that take place?

B: It will be at Room 13G ***Q2***.

A: OK. Shall I make an appointment ***Q3*** then?

B: Definitely. There will be a lot of people turning up for the event I suppose, so we have to limit the number of participants.

Script 31

So, what are the basic academic qualifications for the instructors at our Health Club? You may think that probably just a certificate for some kind of training will do. Or perhaps a diploma for attending some courses is enough. In fact we believe a university education is an important requirement and a must for those who would like to work for us as instructors.

Script 32

Recreational therapy, or recreation therapy, is a treatment service that provides treatments and recreational activities to individuals with illnesses or disabling conditions to improve or maintain physical ***Q1***, mental and emotional well-being and help reduce depression, stress and anxiety. Recreational therapists help patients recover basic motor functioning and reasoning ***Q2*** abilities, build confidence ***Q3*** and socialise more effectively. Treatments may incorporate arts and crafts, animals ***Q4***, sports, games, dance ***Q5*** and movement, drama ***Q6***, music and community ***Q7*** outings. A Bachelor's degree ***Q8*** in recreational therapy is required for most entry-level positions. To work as a Recreational Therapy Assistant, one needs to have a diploma in Nursing ***Q9***. For those who would apply for management positions at recreational therapy services, a Master's degree ***Q10*** is more desirable than a Bachelor's.

Script 33

Sheep shearing, or clipping is the process by which the woollen fleece of a sheep is cut off. The person who removes the sheep's wool is called a shearer. A culture has evolved out of the practice of sheep shearing, especially in post-colonial Australia and New Zealand. However, shearing wounds are the major cause and means of spreading the disease ***Q1*** of Caseous lymphadenitis. To minimise spreading the disease, lambs should be sheared first and shearing clippers must be disinfected. In addition, wet or damp sheep may cause health problems ***Q2*** for the shearers, so they need to be kept dry. Traditionally, hundreds of skilled shearers from New Zealand and Australia make an annual trip to work on farms shearing Britain's 25 million ***Q3*** sheep. But efforts to tighten up Britain's immigration laws have meant sheep shearing was removed from a list of approved occupations for a UK Visa ***Q4***.

Script 34

Hello! Everyone. This year we're going to enjoy the holiday somewhere near the lake ***Q1***. Although we've been celebrating on the hill in the past, we want to make a change this year and hope you all like it. As for the activities, we're going to have a picnic ***Q2***. Well, don't worry about it 'cause we'll provide you with a Picnic Check List before hand. We'll also visit a display of flowers ***Q3***, but unfortunately there will be no fireworks display this year. That's bad news for children but I think we may bring it back next year.

Script 35

A: What sorts of things do you have for the charity concert so far?

B: Well, let me see. I've got someone… Oh! Yes, someone is going to juggle. He's cute and he's a university student.

A: Any acting or anything like that?

B: Someone is doing mime. She's very good. I've seen her perform before. She's a drama teacher ***Q1*** and an old-style mime artist. She really makes you laugh!

A: Sounds impressive.

B: And we've also got someone to choose for comedy. He's a professional artist. He's on the radio a lot.

A: That's fantastic! I also remember that school boy…

B: Oh! He's doing a magic show ***Q2*** at the concert.

A: Yes, it's supposed to be pretty good. Any singing?

B: Certainly. We've got a married couple who are going to do country music ***Q3***. I think people will like it. We also have other types of music performed by local musicians.

Script 36

Those with online addiction may find it difficult to say No to special offers ***Q1*** on the Internet. They often can remember the numbers of their credit card ***Q2*** because they so frequently use it to pay online. Sometimes the signs of a child's Internet addiction disorder can even be neglected by careful parents ***Q3***. This is because children often play online games behind their parents' backs and pretend that they're searching information for their studies. So why do people get addicted to the Internet like they do with smoking and drugs? The major reason is the Internet can give users so much entertainment ***Q4*** that they can't tear themselves away from it.

Script 37

You may wonder why hotel crimes happen. Well, the first reason is that many residents don't always lock their doors ***Q1*** when they go out. Then, when someone knocks on the door, residents tend not to check their identities ***Q2*** before opening the door. So, how can we prevent hotel crimes? First of all, keep your door locked all the time. Then check who your visitor is, always use the main entrance ***Q3*** and try not to use the underground car park ***Q4*** at night.

Script 38

Harry: Kathy, I'm worried because we're now about one month behind our project schedule!

Kathy: I know. The weather ***Q1*** has slowed down our fieldwork a lot.

Harry: Yes. We're going to interview people at the Environment Agency ***Q2*** next week. Have you prepared all the questions to ask them?

Kathy: Not yet. I spent the whole day yesterday reading at the library.

Harry: Well, we must get it done as soon as we can.

Script 39

Peter: So what do you think students often take into account when they're buying cars, Wendy?

Wendy: Well, obviously price is the very first thing they think about, 'cause we're often on a tight budget for cars. Then whether the design is fashionable. Oh. As people are increasingly concerned about the environment, environmental issues ***Q1*** are something students consider as well. That is, whether the car is environmentally-friendly.

Peter: I know a lot of my friends have bought second-hand cars since they're classic and also look cool. Not to mention they're much cheaper ***Q2*** than new cars.

Wendy: Well, I can't say old cars save you much money because obviously you have to pay for maintenance, plus there are repair fees and insurance ***Q3***. So they can end up being really expensive!

Peter: Yes. That makes sense.

Script 40

Karen: John, you know that lots of my friends are buying stuff on the Internet rather than actually going to a shop.

John: Yeah. That's becoming quite popular now. So what would you like to buy online?

Karen: Well, my friends buy all kinds of things on the Internet: books, CDs, clothes and even jewelry. But for myself I just want to buy some clothes ***Q1*** and I know they're much cheaper than the price you get at a clothing shop. What about you?

John: Sports equipment ***Q2*** is something I'm interested in. Actually I find it difficult to buy clothes from the Internet because you can't try it on first.

Karen: But they present really good pictures to show what you may look like in the clothes. So I'm fine with that. My problem is that I don't know how to pay *Q3* for the stuff I want to buy on the Internet.

John: Perhaps I can help you with that.

Karen: Great!

Script 41

Swapping items has never been so easy! Online swapping of items is easy in our online marketplace. "Love-To-Trade" is an ideal platform for those who love to trade stuff, with a wide range of items to swap, from art and paintings to books and CDs. Although popular *Q1* items often have a better chance to be exchanged, some items you find hardly useful may also get swapped quickly. Different people have different tastes *Q2*, I guess. Please note that if you want to list your item on our website, it's strongly suggested that you upload a photo *Q3* with the advert so that others can actually see what it's like. Please keep in mind it's important for you to build your credit as the website enables people to leave feedback *Q4* on things they've exchanged.

Script 42

A: So what's the topic assigned for Group A?

B: Well, they would like to do something about student attitudes to smoking *Q1*.

A: Well, that's interesting. We do have a lot of smokers on campus.

B: Yes. And they want to interview students at the University Career Office. They think it's a good place to ask someone to talk while they're waiting to see the Career Advisory Officers.

A: Sounds like a good idea. I know Group B has got a very new topic, right?

B: Yes. They're looking into what people think of the effect of natural medicine *Q2*.

A: So they're doing interviews at the University Supermarket *Q3* where the natural medicine is being sold.

B: Right. Compared with the first two groups, Group C has got a more challenging problem to solve: student loans!

A: Ah, in that case there's no better place to carry out the interviews than the Finance Office *Q4*.

B: Indeed that's what they're going to do.

第9天 DAY 9

轻松热身

Listen to the song You Are Not Alone by Michael Jackson and complete the lyrics with ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** *for each answer.*

You Are Not Alone

Another day has **1**
I'm still all alone
How could this be
You're not here with me
You never said goodbye
Someone **2** me why
Did you have to go
And leave my world so **3**

Every day I sit and ask myself
How did love **4**
Something **5** in my ear and says
That you are not alone
For I am here with you
Though you're **6**
I am here to stay
But you are not alone
For I am here with you



Though we're far apart
You're always in my **7**
But you are not alone

Just the other night
I thought I heard you **8**
Asking me to come
And hold you in my **9**

I can hear your prayers
Your **10** I will bear
But first I need your hand

Then forever can **11**
...

答案

1 gone
3 cold
5 whispers（低语）
7 heart
9 arms
11 begin

2 tell
4 slip away
6 far away
8 cry
10 burdens（负担）

雅思听力技巧精要

DAY 9

培养良好的心态

在做雅思听力题时，稳定的听感至关重要，因为只有一次听的机会。建议同时做到Relax+Concentrate。

此外，还要做到以下两点。

- 调整听做节奏。除了开头的介绍部分，雅思听力的出题间隔一般是30秒钟，如果过长时间没有出现下一道题的答案，多半就是已经漏听了，应迅速往下走，注意“舍得”原则！
- 听录音时要保持乐观积极的心态。

阶梯 6

高频名词（四）及填空练习

focus /'fəʊkəs/ 焦点（也可作动词，意为“聚焦”）



发音提示：c的发音为/k/，us的发音为/əs/，含有类似字母组合发音的单词还有August, campus, virus等；区别于faces的发音

拼写雷区：单词中出现的是c，而不是k；是u，而不是er

搭配延伸：focus 也可作动词，focus on意为“集中于……”

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

School brochure (Script 43)

The brochure needs to show that **1** course has a **2** and teaches students some general **3** It also includes a list of **4**

fountain /'faʊntən/ 喷泉

发音提示：ou发音为/aʊ/；tain发音为/tən/

拼写雷区：结尾为tain，不要漏掉a!

冷 记 忆：可以用已经熟悉的mountain来记fountain，只差开头一个字母

搭配延伸：fountain show (喷泉秀)

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Dancing fountains (Script 44)

Name of the event: 1

Venue: main square

Featuring amazing light and water show of **2** with music

Made up of over **3** water effects

fridge /frɪdʒ/ 冰箱

发音提示：与bridge发音类似

拼写雷区：dge的发音为/dʒ/，类似的还有bridge，badge，knowledge等

冷 记 忆：bridge（桥）的第一个字母变成了f



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Moving into a new place (Script 45)

Address: No. **1** George Road

The landlady's telephone number: 2

Tenants need to switch on: 3 and **4**

DAY 9

fruit /fruːt/ 水果

发音提示：ui的发音为/uː/；不要误听为flute

拼写雷区：ui的字母组合很特别，不要写颠倒

搭配延伸：fruit juice（果汁）；fruit tree（果树）；fruit cake（水果蛋糕）；grape fruit（葡萄柚）；fruit salad（水果沙拉）；fruit flies（果蝇）；fruit growing（果树栽培）；passion fruit（西番莲果）



真题模拟

I *Complete the summary below.*

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

The cave (Script 46)

The cave was discovered in **1** and was open when a **2** was built. To have a better view over the place, go up to the **3** The cafe offers mineral water, tea, coffee, **4** , sandwiches and **5**

Ⅱ *Complete the sentences below.*

Write ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *for each answer.*

Sleeping tips (Script 47)

To sleep better, one needs to:

1 Take a after exercises around two hours before sleep.

2 Cut down on in the evening.

3 before going to bed.

4 Watch one's diet, avoid cola and coffee and drink herbal tea or

fund /fʌnd/ 基金

发音提示：注意/d/不要读得太重；区别于find和found的发音

冷 记 忆：fun+d

搭配延伸：government fund （政府资助）; social fund （社会基金）; raising funds （筹款）; research funding （研究资助）; self-funded（自费的）

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

Write ***ONE WORD ONLY*** *for each answer.*

Cambridge Football Club (Script 48)

1 The club is popular all over the

2 is provided for members of the Football Club to get to game venues.

3 Besides sports activities, social activities are organised by the club with special

furniture /ˈfɜːnɪtʃə(r)/ 家具

发音提示：ture的发音为/tʃə/，类似的还有picture, temperature, literature

拼写雷区：re不要误写为er

冷 记 忆：fur+ni+ture

搭配延伸：office furniture （办公家具）



真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Why bad insects are harmful? (Script 49)

1 They can cause e.g. Lyme, sleeping sickness.

2 They may destroy: clothes, plants, ... and even whole buildings.

garage /ˈgærɑːʒ/ 车库



发音提示：本词来自于法语，所以ge的发音为/ʒ/；而且本词有两种发音，一种重音在前，另一种重音在后，注意比较这两种发音

拼写雷区：注意r的前后各有一个a

搭配延伸：open garage（敞开式车库）; self-locking garage（自动上锁车库）; lock-up garage（租用的车库）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

House hunting (Script 50)

The woman would like to buy a traditional house.

Her favourite location: near the **1**

Facilities that the house must have:

Inside: 2

Outside: 3

government /ˈgʌvənmənt/ 政府

发音提示：不要漏掉中间的/n/，类似的还有environment

拼写雷区：不要漏掉中间的字母n

冷 记 忆：动词govern（统治）+ment

搭配延伸：foreign government（外国政府）; government funding（政府资助）

真题模拟

Complete the summary below.

Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *for each answer.*

Wind power (Script 51)

In the past, wind was mainly used to grind flour and pump water. Now wind turbines can produce energy for the community.

Major advantages of wind power:

1 The wind is

2 The energy wind turbines produce does not cause or other pollutants.

3 The land below wind turbines can still be

Major disadvantages of wind power:

The strength of the wind is not constant.

4 Wind turbines are

5 When wind turbines are being manufactured, some is produced.

6 often provides farmers with financial support for operating wind farms.

insurance /ɪn'ʃʊərəns/ 保险



发音提示： s的发音为/ʃ/

拼写雷区： 最易把in误写成en，注意区别于动词ensure（确保）

冷 记 忆： 含有sure的发音，但去掉e加了名词后缀ance

搭配延伸： 各种各样的保险类型在雅思听力考试中都会出现，如life/health/house/travel/security/private/contents insurance（人寿保险/健康保险/房屋保险/旅游保险/安全保险/私人保险/财物保险）；其他搭配还有insurance company（保险公司），raise cost of insurance（提高保险费用）等；另外，还会出现专门的保险场景，如如何申请保险和填写保单等。

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Claiming on insurance (Script 52)

Telephone number: 1

Name of the company: 2

Type: 3

investment /ɪn'vestmənt/ 投资

发音提示：发/v/音要咬下唇内侧

拼写雷区：开头是in，而不是en

冷 记 忆：动词invest+ment

词汇拓展： re-investment（再投资）



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Banking services (Script 53)

The woman would like to learn about the bank's following services:

1

2 schemes

3 service

lack /læk/ 缺少（也可作动词）

发音提示：区别于like和lake的发音

拼写雷区：是ack，而非ake

搭配延伸：作名词时，常与介词of搭配，在听力考试中多次出现，组合分别有lack of sleep/space/experience/time/energy/confidence/research/enough warning/restrictions/vocabulary/social skills（缺少睡眠/空间/经验/时间/精力/信心/研究/足够的警告/限制/词汇量/社交技巧）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Studies of mature students (Script 54)

Many mature students choose **1** courses.

Their major problem is **2**

Their advantages: compared with other students, mature students have greater **3** and a variety of **4**

lane /leɪn/ 小道

发音提示：这是一个典型的规则发音，a的发音为/eɪ/；区别于line的发音

拼写雷区：单词中发音为/eɪn/的字母组合为ane

搭配延伸：fast lane（快车道）；North Lane（北方道）



DAY 9

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Walsham applies for a driving license for her brother (Script 55)

Initials of the applicant: 1

Age of the applicant: 2

Sit full driver's license test after 18 months.

Address: 13 **3**

Valid from **4**

Fee: £ **5**

license /'laɪsns/ 执照

发音提示：li的发音为/laɪ/，cen的发音为/sn/；区别于lessons的发音

拼写雷区：是cen，而非sen

搭配延伸：driving license/driver's license（使用单数driver）（驾照）；license fee（牌照费，执照费）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

Write ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** *for each answer.*

Getting a credit card (Script 56)

Name: 1

Address: 53, **2**

Town: 3

Birthday: 4 1978

Contact No.: 5

ID: 6

Maximum credit limit: £ **7**

答案

focus	1 Cultural Media Studies 2 skill focus 3 theories 4 teachers' names
fountain	1 The Magic of Water 2 dancing fountains 3 14
fridge	1 17A 2 889740 3 water heater 4 fridge
fruit	Ⅰ 1 1813 2 railway station 3 look-out points 4 apple juice 5 fruit cakes Ⅱ 1 warm bath 2 smoking/cigarettes 3 Relax 4 fruit juice
fund	1 country 2 Transport 3 funding
furniture	1 diseases 2 furniture
garage	1 Park Square 2 central heating 3 (big) garage
government	1 free 2 green house gases 3 used 4 noisy 5 pollution 6 Government
insurance	1 99281444 2 Advance Insurance Corporation 3 building insurance
investment	1 house insurance 2 investment 3 Internet
lack	1 distance learning 2 lack of time 3 independence 4 learning styles
lane	1 J. R. 2 23 3 London Lane 4 1st August 5 35.70
license	1 Murray Atkins 2 Green Street 3 West Lake 4 18th September 5 07458 296004 6 driving license 7 2,000

录音原文

Script 43

A: So what should the brochure aim at?

B: Well, the main point it needs to demonstrate is that our Cultural Media Studies *Q1* course features a skill focus *Q2* and teaches some general theories *Q3* as well as provides practical training, such as internships at TV and radio stations.

A: Good! Should we also list teachers' names *Q4* on the brochure so that people will know who they are?

B: Good idea!

Script 44

I know you're all excited by the event called The Magic of Water *Q1* taking place on the main square. It's a wonderful light and water show of dancing fountains *Q2* perfectly synchronized with music.

The musical fountain has a range of dimensions from 8 to 30 meters long with possible regulation of the height. It can fit either indoor or outdoor locations, and can even be integrated in stages or small areas.

The dancing fountain is composed of more than 14 water effects *Q3*, such as rotating jets, waltzes, rain curtain, and so on. Each water effect is reproduced several times on the water facade to create a complete aquatic ballet.

Script 45

Man: So what is the exact address?

Woman: It's 17A *Q1* on George Road.

Man: Thanks and the landlady's telephone number is?

Women: It's 889740 *Q2*. Oh. Another thing you should keep in mind when you move in is that normally you're not supposed to switch off the water heater *Q3* and fridge *Q4*.

Man: Got it. Thank you.

Script 46

So when was this cave first discovered? Well, it was actually discovered in 1813 *Q1* and wasn't open to the public until the construction of a railway station *Q2* was completed. This is a magnificent place and you can climb up to the look-out points *Q3* to get a great view

over the whole spot. When you're tired and need some refreshments, the cafe sells mineral water, tea, coffee and apple juice *Q4*, as well as snacks like sandwiches and fruit cakes *Q5*.

Script 47

How can we sleep better? Here are some tips that may help you. To begin with, two hours before you sleep, have a warm bath *Q1* preferably after some exercises. This will enable you to fall asleep quickly. Then if you smoke, it would be better if you smoke *Q2* less in the evening. Nowadays we often feel quite stressed, so after a stressful day, try to relax *Q3* before you go to bed. You should also watch what you eat at night. It's better to have a light meal. Plus, cola and coffee contain caffeine which may make it difficult for you to fall asleep. So drink herbal tea or fruit juice *Q4* instead for a good night's sleep.

Script 48

The Cambridge Football playing techniques are not only practiced in this area but also all around the country *Q1*. Also the Football Club arranges transport *Q2* for its members to and from the playing fields. So no worries about that. In addition to sports activities, there are a variety of social activities offered by the club. These activities are supported by special funding *Q3*.

Script 49

Good insects can benefit us a lot while bad insects bring about many problems. Some bugs may transmit diseases *Q1* to humans, such as Lyme or Human African trypanosomiasis also known as sleeping sickness. They can also cause damage to clothes, plants, furniture *Q2* and even entire buildings. Can you believe that?

Script 50

A: So, Madam, what kind of house are you looking for?

B: Well, I used to like those posh and modern houses when I was younger. Now I prefer the traditional style, though I once really hated it.

A: I see. Where would you like it to be?

B: I really like the surroundings of the Park Square *Q1*. So somewhere near it would be perfect.

A: Any requirements about the facilities of the house?

B: It is really cold in winter here, so the house needs to have central heating *Q2*. We could do with air conditioners or electric radiators, but that would cost a lot more.

A: Certainly.

B: Then outside the house we want a big garage *Q3* to park our cars. A garden would be wonderful but not a must like the garage.

A: OK.

Script 51

A: Did you know that in the past farmers used wind mainly to grind flour and pump water? But nowadays wind farms can provide entire communities with electricity!

B: Sounds amazing! Obviously the major strength of wind energy is that the wind is free *Q1* and with modern technology it can be captured efficiently.

A: Yes. Once the wind turbine is built, the energy it produces doesn't result in green house gases *Q2* or other pollutants.

B: That's true. Another advantage of using wind power is that although wind turbines can be very tall, each takes up only a small plot of land. This means the land below can still be used *Q3* and farming can continue.

A: Wow. I never thought of that! Then what are the drawbacks of wind power?

B: Every advantage has its disadvantages. First of all, the strength of the wind is not constant and it varies from zero to storm force. In addition, each turbine can generate the same level of noise as a family car travelling at 70 miles per hour. So it's quite noisy *Q4*.

A: I see. I think I can add something here. If we look at it from another perspective, wind power does cause pollution because when wind turbines are being manufactured, some pollution *Q5* is produced in that process.

B: But in general, wind power is a clean and renewable energy. Therefore in many countries, farmers can get financial support from the government *Q6* for running wind farms.

A: That's a good policy!

Script 52

A: May I know your telephone number please?

B: It's 99281444 *Q1*.

A: So with what insurance company did you sign the policy?

B: It was Advance Insurance Corporation *Q2*.

A: OK. And the type of insurance you're claiming now is?

B: I'm not sure whether it should be counted as house insurance or building insurance.

A: What was the problem?

B: The middle window of my kitchen was damaged by the wind.

A: In that case, it should be building insurance ***Q3*** rather than house insurance.

B: OK.

Script 53

A: Anything else I can help you with?

B: I'd like to know about the house insurance you offer here.

A: Did you say health insurance?

B: No. House insurance ***Q1***.

A: No problem. Glad to help.

B: Then I'm thinking about making some investment. So I'd like some information about your investment ***Q2*** schemes.

A: OK.

B: I'm also interested in your Internet ***Q3*** service.

A: Would you like to register for it?

B: Well, I'll make a decision after I know what it's all about.

A: Certainly.

Script 54

A: What kind of courses do mature students tend to choose?

B: Many of them opt for courses via distance learning ***Q1***.

A: That does seem to suit them better.

B: But they still suffer from lack of time ***Q2*** to study. They're simply too busy!

A: But they do have their own advantages, right?

B: Certainly. They have more independence ***Q3*** than the younger students. They also master a variety of learning styles ***Q4*** to approach different learning tasks.

A: Yes. You're right.

Script 55

Police: Can you let me know the initials of your brother please?

Walsham: They're J. R. ***Q1***

Police: OK. What's his age?

Walsham: Well, he's 23 ***Q2*** years old.

Police: Well, since he is under 25, after the practical test he can sit his full driver's licensce test in 18 months.

Walsham: OK. Just out of curiosity, what will happen if one is over 25 years old?

Police: Then he can sit his full driver license test after 6 months. Do you have your brother's current address?

Walsham: Let me check. It's 13 London Lane ***Q3***.

Police: Normally it takes one month to process his application. Since he has already passed the practical test, we will issue him a license which is valid from 1st August ***Q4***.

Walsham: Sounds great! How much does it cost?

Police: £35.70 ***Q5***.

Walsham: Thanks. You've been really helpful!

Police: You're very welcome.

Script 56

Woman: Now, to get you a credit card, we need some personal details from you. To start with, may I please have your full name?

Man: Certainly. It's Murray Atkins. M-u-r-r-a-y, A-t-k-i-n-s ***Q1***.

Woman: What's your current address?

Man: 53, Green Street ***Q2***.

Woman: Which town is that?

Man: It's West Lake ***Q3***.

Woman: OK. West...Lake. What's your birthday?

Man: 18th September ***Q4***, 1978.

Woman: Can you also leave a contact number please?

Man: Certainly. Please call my mobile phone. The number is 07458 296004 ***Q5***.

Woman: Have you brought your passport?

Man: Sorry. I haven't got it with me. Will the community library card do?

Woman: I'm afraid not. We need an ID card with your photo on it.

Man: I see. Wait. I've got my driving license ***Q6*** with me.

Woman: That's great. I need to photocopy it.

Man: Sure. By the way, may I know my maximum credit limit?

Woman: Let me check. It's £2,000 ***Q7*** but we may extend it to £5,000 depending on your credit report.

Man: OK. Thanks for the information.

Woman: My pleasure.

第10天 DAY 10

轻松热身

Listen to the song No Matter What by Boyzone and complete the lyrics with ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *for each answer.*

DAY 10

No Matter What

No matter what they **1**
No matter what they do
No matter what they **2**
What we believe is true

No matter what they **3**
However they **4**
No matter where they take us
We'll find our own way back

I can't **5** what I believe
I can't be what I'm not
I know our love forever
I know, no matter what

If only **6** were laughters
If only night was day
If only **7** were answered
Then we would hear God say



...

And I will keep you **8**
And **9** from the storm
No matter where it's **10**
A dream is being born

No matter who they follow
No matter where they **11**
No matter how they **12**
I'll be everyone you need
No matter if the sun doesn't shine

Or if the **13** are blue
No matter what the end is
My life **14** with you
...

答案

1 tell us
3 call us
5 deny（否认）
7 prayers（祈祷）
9 shelter（庇护）
11 lead
13 skies（sky的复数形式）

2 teach us
4 attack（攻击）
6 tears（眼泪）
8 safe and strong
10 barren（贫瘠）
12 judge us
14 began

雅思听力技巧精要

注意隐含的NO和YES

- 不含有No的否定表达：

rather than/instead of; except;
used to do; sorry, ...;
hardly; scarcely; rarely; seldom; struggle to do;
fail to do; almost; little/less; few; unless;
need; try; want; had thought; if...were..., I would...（虚拟语气）

- 含有No的肯定表达：

not only/merely; don't forget ; never/don't mind; not...until...

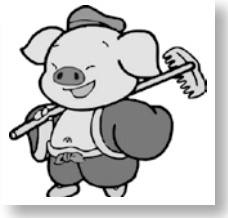
*表前后答案一样的词：

the same; also; too; as well; so; as; similar

阶梯 6

高频名词（五）及填空练习

budget /ˈbʌdʒɪt/ 预算



发音提示： u发音为/ʌ/；dge发音为/dʒɪ/

拼写雷区： 注意dge的拼写，不要漏掉不发音的d

冷 记 忆： 谐音为“八戒的”——八戒的饭量太大，预算不够

搭配延伸： defence budget（国防预算）; budget cuts（预算削减）

真题模拟

Complete the form below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Categorizing expenses (Script 57)

How to do a 1 **for each month**

- Begin with large **2**
- Make an expense list
- Then create two lists for essential spending and **3** spending

DAY 10

locker /ˈlɒkə(r)/ 储物柜



冷 记 忆： lock+er，多指物，即可以上锁的柜子，而并非人，类似的还有cooker（厨具），厨师则是cook；cleaner则既可以指人（清洁工），又可以指物（清洁器）

搭配延伸： student locker （学生储物柜）, locker room （衣帽间）

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

A training course at an evening school (Script 58)

1 The training session starts at p.m.

2 For registration issues, ask

3 In the, foods and drinks are offered for students.

4 Students are welcome to come for self-study, but need permission from the first.

5 Valuable things should be placed in a

loss /lɒs/ 丧失；遗失

发音提示：o的发音为/ɒ/；是lose和lost的名词形式；注意与lose的发音不同

拼写雷区：双写s

搭配延伸：loss of soil （水土流失）; loss of social skills （社交技能丧失）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

The Australian environment (Script 59)

Historical background: European settlement

Terrestrial background: extremely diverse

Major environmental problems:

- **1** because of hard-hoofed animals, e.g. **2** and cattle
- Atmospheric pollution due to the increase in **3**

Effects: global **4** and air pollution

material /məˈtɪərɪəl/ 材料



发音提示：重音在te上；e的发音为/ɪə/；注意区别于mirror和mature的发音

拼写雷区：其中的eria不要写错

搭配延伸：reading materials （阅读材料）；raw materials （原材料）；cleaning materials （清洁材料）；industrial materials （工业材料）；recycled materials （循环再利用的材料）；extra materials （额外材料）；man-made materials （人造材料）；backing materials （衬底材料）

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Writing a dissertation (Script 60)

1 Peter needs to find books on at Queen's Building.

2 can be found at the Arts and Social Sciences Library.

3 Kelly advises Peter to go to the for other references.

DAY 10

package /ˈpækɪdʒ/ 包装（也可作动词）



拼写雷区：ck的发音为/k/

冷 记 忆：动词pack+age

搭配延伸：package tour （包办旅行）；package service （套餐服务）；self-packaging （自我包装）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

The gym (Script 61)

The gym opens from **1** to 8.30 p.m. on weekends.

Jerry chose the **2**

Discount: £ **3**

Joining fee: £ **4**

parcel /'pɑːsl/ 包裹

发音提示：ar的发音为/ɑː/，cel的发音为/sl/，类似的还有cancel

拼写雷区：注意是cel，而非cle

搭配延伸：parcel delivery（包裹投递）



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

At the post office (Script 62)

Two post services offered: letter and **1**

Fees include postage, **2** and insurance.

3 will be covered if the post is registered.

DAY 10

presentation /ˌprezn'teɪʃn/ 讲话；发言

发音提示：重音在ta上；区别于present的发音

冷 记 忆：present（呈现）+ation

搭配延伸：make a presentation（做陈述）；presentation outline（报告纲要）



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Requirements for the course of Microbiology (Script 63)

A **1** degree course

Lectures and tutorials: 1st & 2nd year

Practical work: 3th & 4th year

Termly evaluation includes:

Invigilated exam

2

3

Group discussions

Coursework: 4

purpose /ˈpɜːpəs/ 目的

发音提示：pose的发音为/pəs/；区别于propose的发音

拼写雷区：注意是ur，而非er

搭配延伸：special purpose （特殊用途）; on purpose （故意）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

How to write a good essay (Script 64)

- Should be clear about the **1** of writing and be aware what the reader **2** and **3**
- Find **4**
- It will be helpful to write an **5** first.
- Some tutors will offer comments on the **6**

range /reɪndʒ/ 范围

发音提示：与change发音相似

搭配延伸：age range （年龄范围）; range of topics （主题范围）; mid-range （中等的）

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Course introduction (Script 65)

1 The brochure provides information about courses for a of English levels.

2 It also gives details of lessons, e.g. Cultural Media Studies.

reception /rɪ'sepʃn/ 前台；接收

发音提示：重音在ce上
拼写雷区：rece(ive)+ption
搭配延伸：reception staff（前台工作人员）; receptionist（接待员）

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.
*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

The man with chest infection (Script 66)

1 When the man goes back to the X-ray Department of the hospital, he needs to give a letter to the

2 The doctor gives the man a for a fortnight.

reference /'refrəns/ 参考文献；介绍信

拼写雷区：注意是以ence结尾
发音提示：与动词refer重音位置不同
冷 记 忆：refer+ence
搭配延伸：reference number（参考号）; reference skills（参考技巧）; reference section（参考剖面）; references（多指“参考文献”，放在论文的正文后面）



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.
*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Volunteers wanted for campus radio (Script 67)

Requirements for candidates:

- Must not be less than **1** years old
- No **2**
- Should bring a **3** and CV

safety /'seɪfti/ 安全；保险

拼写雷区：从safe到safety的转换中，e不要漏掉

冷 记 忆：safe+ty

搭配延伸：car safety（汽车安全）; safety helmet（安全头盔）

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Students buying cars (Script 68)

1 Jenny thinks that students will consider price and when they buy cars.

2 According to Arron, ... and insurance are two important factors that need to be considered when buying cars.

security /sɪ'kjʊərəti/ 安全；保障

拼写雷区：从secure到security的转换中，去e加ity

冷 记 忆：secur(e)+ity

搭配延伸：Security Department（安保部）



真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Company rules (Script 69)

1 Special attention should be paid to safety and

2 Shoes must be

3 Keep one's secret.

4 Strangers wandering around without should be reported.

5 Employees at the ID department are not allowed to take any back home.

slide /slaɪd/ 幻灯片；滑梯



发音提示：典型的以e结尾的开音节，字母i发本身的音/aɪ/

拼写雷区：不要漏写l，要和side区分开

冷 记 忆：作动词意思是滑落；谐音为“拾来的”，从树上滑落的苹果是牛顿拾来的

搭配延伸：slide down（从……滑下来）；slide into（滑入）；slide away（溜掉）

真题模拟

Complete the flow-chart below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

How to make a slide show presentation (Script 70)

Open a **1** “.....” in PPT

↓

Choose the option—**2** “.....”

↓

Type in your **3** and

↓

Choose a **4** for the whole presentation

↓

Click the “Apply To All” button

DAY 10

答案

budget	1 budget 2 categories 3 extra (s)
locker	1 7.30 2 Administration Office 3 Common Room 4 Security Office 5 (student) locker
loss	1 Loss of soil 2 sheep 3 carbon dioxide 4 warming
material	1 modern languages 2 Reading materials 3 Law Department
package	1 7.30 a.m. 2 silver package 3 40 4 30
parcel	1 parcel 2 package 3 Loss
presentation	1 four-year 2 Poster design 3 Presentation 4 Laboratory report

purpose	1 purpose 2 knows 3 expects 4 (relevant) materials 5 outline 6 draft
range	1 range 2 textbook
reception	1 reception 2 sick note
reference	1 18 2 police record 3 reference letter
safety	1 environmental issues 2 safety
security	1 security 2 flat 3 password 4 ID 5 files
slide	1 blank presentation 2 Title Slide 3 title, subtitle 4 background

录音原文

Script 57

It's very helpful to categorize your expenses. When you begin setting up a monthly budget *Q1*, start with big categories *Q2* before breaking your budget down into smaller expense categories. From your list of expenses, develop two separate budget lists, one for essentials and the other for extras *Q3*. After that, look through these lists to find flexible budget expenses where you can cut back.

Script 58

Welcome to the briefing on this training course. We used to start the session at 7:00 p.m. But many of our students were late due to the traffic jams at rush hours. So now it begins half an hour later at 7.30 *Q1* and finishes at 9:30. Hope this is fine with you. For registration issues, please go to the Administration Office *Q2* for help. There will be a break during the session when you can have some refreshments as well as tea & coffee at the Common Room *Q3* downstairs. They're free, so please help yourselves. You may also want to do some self-study at the training centre. That's no problem but you need to ask the Security Office *Q4* for permission first. Oh, I almost forgot, one word about the security in this place. It's generally safe, but since anyone may enter the building, if you bring valuables with you, I suggest you leave them in your student locker *Q5*. Each of you will be allocated a locker on the ground floor next to Reception. You can pick up the key from our receptionists after paying a deposit of 5 pounds.

Script 59

In terms of the history of Australia, many of you know that it was once a European settlement. Situated on the Indo-Australian Plate, the geography of the country is extremely diverse, ranging from the snow capped mountains of the Australian Alps and Tasmania to the large deserts, tropical and temperate forests. Despite its world-famous natural beauty, Australia is now having some major environmental issues. First of all, there is significant loss of soil *Q1*

due to the over-grazing of hard-hoofed animals, for example, sheep *Q2* and cattle. Then the rising carbon dioxide *Q3* has caused atmospheric pollution which results in global warming *Q4* and air pollution.

Script 60

Peter: I'm looking for references for my dissertation. Any advice on that?

Kelly: Well, Peter, what exactly are you looking for?

Peter: Books on modern languages *Q1*.

Kelly: I think you might try Queen's Building for them.

Peter: OK. I know where Queen's Building is. There are many other things to read. The tutor has given me a few reading materials *Q2*, but fortunately the Arts and Social Sciences Library has all of them. Then I also need these references, as listed here on my notebook.

Kelly: Let me see. Well, for those references, the Law Department *Q3* will be the best place to go.

Peter: Thanks a lot, Kelly.

Kelly: You're welcome.

Script 61

Jerry: What are the opening hours of the gym?

Receptionist: We open from 6.30 in the morning and close at 10.00 at night on weekdays. But the admission stops at 9.30. At weekends we're not open until 7.30 a.m. *Q1* and close at 8.30 p.m.

Jerry: I see. I really like your gold package, but since I don't really use the gym a lot, I will take the silver package *Q2*.

Receptionist: OK. Jerry, you mentioned someone introduced you to this place, right?

Jerry: Yes. Patrick Lee, he's a member of your gym.

Receptionist: In that case you're entitled to a discount of 40 *Q3* pounds.

Jerry: Fantastic!

Receptionist: But you still need to pay the joining fee.

Jerry: What does that mean?

Receptionist: That's the fee you pay to become a member of the gym. It's 30 *Q4* pounds and you pay it once for all.

Jerry: I see.

Script 62

A: How can I send these documents?

B: Well, you can send them as a letter.

A: But there are quite a few documents and I don't want them to be folded.

B: In that case post them in a parcel ***Q1***, alright?

A: OK. So what fees do I need to pay?

B: You need to pay postage, and you also pay for the cost of package ***Q2*** and insurance.

A: What if the post gets lost?

B: Our policy is that if you use our registered service, then we will cover your loss ***Q3***.

A: Even so it's better not to lose it, right?

B: Certainly.

Script 63

A: Could you let me know the details of the requirements for the Microbiology course please?

B: Certainly. This is a four-year ***Q1*** degree course. In the first year or two, you will attend lectures and tutorials. In the third and fourth year, you're mainly doing practical work, such as conducting experiments.

A: What is the course assessment criteria?

B: The course is assessed each term. Besides invigilated exams, there will be evaluation of your poster design ***Q2***, that is the poster designed to explain your work, and then the presentation ***Q3*** you make about a chosen topic will be assessed too.

A: I heard that your performance in group discussions will also be part of the assessment.

B: That's true. Plus your coursework which is a laboratory report ***Q4***.

A: Sounds quite challenging!

Script 64

Alice: Can you give me some advice on how to write a good essay? I've been working hard writing essays but only got Bs and Cs. Not even a single A!

Tutor: Certainly. First of all, you must have a good understanding of the purpose ***Q1*** of writing the essay. That is to say, why you are writing it. Then, write from the perspective of your reader. In this case, your reader is the tutor who will mark your essay. Make sure you know what has been known ***Q2*** and what is expected ***Q3*** from you.

Alice: I must say I've never thought of that. Very helpful indeed! Will do.

Tutor: Then you need to use materials *Q4* that are relevant to what you write. Not simply quote anything you have read, but use the quotes critically and show your critical thinking.

Alice: I see.

Tutor: Then writing an outline *Q5* first is always helpful to sort out your thinking beforehand.

Alice: Yes. I was also wondering if I could get some comments from the lecturers about my draft *Q6*, so I can revise accordingly and submit a better piece of work.

Tutor: Well. That depends on who the lecturer is. I know some of them do that. But it doesn't hurt to ask them, right?

Alice: I guess so. Thank you so much for all of your help.

Tutor: You're most welcome.

Script 65

A: What information does the brochure have?

B: Well, from the brochure people can find course introductions for a range *Q1* of English proficiencies: from beginners' to advanced.

A: Sounds great.

B: They can also find details of a textbook *Q2* lesson, for example, Cultural Media Studies.

A: That's very helpful.

Script 66

A: Doctor. Do I need to have another X-ray check?

B: Yes. You need to come back to the X-ray Department in three days. Upon your next visit, please give the reception *Q1* this letter. Also, you need to take some time off work and have a good rest. Here's a two-week sick note *Q2* for you.

A: Thanks, Doctor.

Script 67

If you're interested in working for a radio station, here is a good chance for you. We're looking for volunteers for our campus radio. To join us, you must be at least 18 *Q1* years old and older students also are welcome. Please note that we're looking for someone without a police record *Q2*. If you meet the requirements above, come to our recruitment fair this Friday afternoon at the Refectory between 2.00 and 5.00 p.m. Please take a reference letter *Q3* and your CV with you. Look forward to meeting you there!

Script 68

Jenny: Arron, I've talked to quite a few students who are planning to buy cars. It seems that price and environmental issues *Q1* are the two main factors they will take into account.

Arron: That makes sense, Jenny. But I would add safety *Q2* and insurance as well because they are too important to be neglected when buying cars, right?

Jenny: That's true indeed.

Script 69

Here are some company rules you should learn as a new employee. Basically you must pay special attention to safety and security *Q1*. In particular female employees are advised to wear flat *Q2* shoes. Each of you will use your password *Q3* to access your office computer. Only you can know it and please keep it to yourself. When you see any strangers in the building who can't produce an ID *Q4*, please report it to the Security. Oh, a word for those who work at the ID department, please don't take any files *Q5* back home even if you simply want to do some extra work. This is strictly forbidden, clear?

Script 70

A: Sam, do you happen to know how to make a slide show presentation with PowerPoint?

B: Yes, I do. Actually you've asked the right person 'cuz I' m really good at it!

A: Great! Can you show me how to do it please? I need to create one for my assignment. The tutor thinks visual aids like a slide show presentation can be really powerful to get your point across to your audience.

B: Well, to do this, there are many, many options in PowerPoint so I can only give you a jumping off point. You can also experiment with the transitions, animations, and other features by yourself. That will make you more comfortable with the programme.

A: Sounds good! Thanks.

B: You're welcome. So you start by opening a "blank presentation" *Q1* in PowerPoint. When you first open PowerPoint, you will have the options of using the autoContent wizard, a template, or a blank presentation. At some point you should experiment with the first two options, but for now, simply select "blank presentation," then click on the "OK" button.

A: OK. Got it!

B: Then Select the "Title Slide" option *Q2*. We will be coming back to this window later to select other styles of slides from the palette. Since we are just beginning, click on the

option in the top left corner. You will notice that the name for that particular slide layout appears in the box in the bottom right corner. Click "OK."

A: Alright!

B: After that, type in your title and subtitle ***Q3***. Simply click in the box and start typing. If you don't have a subtitle, you can leave it blank. Then select a background ***Q4*** for the entire presentation.

A: OK.

B: Under the "Format" menu select "Background." Click on the bar under the sample slide, and select "Fill Effects." Play with the gradients, textures, and patterns which can be accessed by clicking on the tabs at the top of that window. Once you have selected a background you like, click on "OK." Then click the "Apply To All" button. This will put the same background on all of your slides. When doing this, do remember consistency is important!

A: OK. I see. Thanks a lot!

第11天 DAY 11

轻松热身

Listen to the song Born This Way by Lady Gaga and complete the lyrics with ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *for each answer.*

DAY 11

Born This Way



It doesn't matter if you love him, or capital H-I-M
Just put your paws up
'Cause you were born this way, baby

My mama told me when I was young
We are all **1** superstars
She rolled my hair and put my lipstick on
In the glass of her boudoir
"There's nothing wrong with loving who you are"
She said, "'cause he made you perfect, babe"
"So **2** up girl and you'll go far,
Listen to me when I say"

I'm beautiful in my way
'Cause God makes no **3**

I'm on the **4** baby
I was born this way
Don't hide yourself in **5**
Just love yourself and you're set
...

Give yourself prudence
And love your **6**

7 kid, rejoice your truth
In the religion of the **8**
I must be myself, respect my youth

A different lover is not a sin
Believe capital H-I-M
I love my life I love this record and
Mi amore vole fe yah (love needs faith)
...

Don't be a drag, just be a queen
Whether you're **9** or evergreen
You're black, white, beige, chola descent
You're Lebanese, you're Orient
Whether life's **10**
Left you outcast, bullied or teased
Rejoice and love yourself today
'Cause baby you were born this way
...

答案

1 born
3 mistakes
5 regret（遗憾）
7 Subway
9 broke（破产的）

2 hold your head
4 right track（轨道）
6 friends
8 insecure（缺乏安全感的）
10 disabilities（失能）

DAY 11

雅思听力技巧精要

雅思听力三个常见的时间考点

- How long（时间段）: 听for或since。
- How often（时间频率）: 听every, every other, once/twice/three times。
- When/What time（时间点）: 听at/in/on。

阶梯 6

高频名词（六）及填空练习

confusion /kən'fju:ʒn/ 混乱

发音提示： sion发音为/ʒn/

冷 记 忆： confuse去e加sion

搭配延伸： the pressure and confusions of teenagers （青少年的压力和困惑）

真题模拟

Complete the summary below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

A new study on data breach (Script 71)

The new survey targeted consumers whose **1** was exposed by a data breach. It aimed to find out the **2** and of consumers who were victims of identity theft and data breaches. The survey findings show the **3** in consumers who had experienced a data breach or identity theft. 80% of respondents were aware of higher risk for identity theft that could result in **4** 49.3% were not sure what to do after receiving a breach notification and 31.5 percent had no idea how to get **5**

database /'deɪtəbeɪs/ 数据库

发音提示： 这是一个data+base组成的复合词，发音为两个单词合起来的音

发音提示： 词中有三个a！

冷 记 忆： data（数据）+base（基地）

搭配延伸： database file（数据库文件）; database management （数据库管理）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

A free online database creator (Script 72)

1, customer order forms etc., an online **2**

creator is highly recommended.
Its advantages are:

- free of charge;
- making things better **3** and accessible;
- easy to use;
- No need to employ a **4**;
- Correcting design mistakes.

service /'sɜːvɪs/ 服务

发音提示：重音在ser上；i的发音为/ɪ/；区别于device的重音和发音
冷 记 忆：serv(e)+ice
搭配延伸：room service （客房服务）; online service （在线服务）; medical/health service （医疗/健康服务）; pre-booking service （提前预订服务）

真题模拟

Complete the table below.
*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

University learning (Script 73)

Problems	Solutions
Taking notes	Recording the lectures
Lectures too difficult	**1**
Not enough tutorials	**2**
Unable to understand the context	More background reading
Poor assignment result	Asking **3** for help

snack /snæk/ 小吃

发音提示：ck的发音为/k/；区别于snake的发音
搭配延伸：local snacks （风味小吃）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

A canoe trip (Script 74)

Things to take:

1

backpacks

2

Food to take:

3

4

Charge for a double-hull canoe: 5 per person

staff /staːf/ 人员；职员

发音提示：区分staff和stuff的发音区别，前者发音位置靠后，后者靠前

拼写雷区：双写f

搭配延伸：teaching staff （教学人员）； staff advantages and perks （员工福利）



真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Working at the zoo (Script 75)

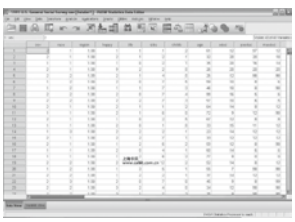
1 The main function of the zoo is to

2 Students can do work at the zoo.

3 It would be helpful for staff to start with

4 can offer guidance to new employees.

statistics /stə'tɪstɪks/ 统计学；统计数字（单复数同一形式）



发音提示：重音在中间的ti上；a的发音为/ə/，cs的发音为/ks/；s后的/t/均需浊化

拼写雷区：本词是以学科词汇常用的后缀-cs结尾的，类似的还有physics, economics等

冷 记 忆：这个词是较难记住拼写的单词之一，但只要记住该词的正确发音，然后记住上面的发音和拼写提示，还是很容易记忆的

搭配延伸：car statistics（有关汽车的数据）

真题模拟

Complete the table below.

Write ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *for each answer.*

Preparing for a presentation (Script 76)

Things they need	Where to get
Overhead projector	**1**
Map of Africa	**2**
Figures about tourism in Africa	**3**
4 of education	Same as above

DAY 11

stress /stres/ 压力



发音提示：清辅音/tr/在/s/后面，应该发成相应的浊辅音/dr/，但要注意不要混淆于dress

拼写雷区：双写s

冷 记 忆：stress里有dress的音，看来“穿衣”会给人带来压力哦

词汇拓展：stressed （感到压力大的）；stressful （令人觉得压力大的）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Advantages of planting trees (Script 77)

1 trees have been planted during the first Tree Planting Festival.

Planting trees can

provide **2**

lower people's **3**

reduce **4** and the risks of **5**

positively change **6**

studio /'stju:diəʊ/ 小公寓；小剧院；摄影棚

发音提示： u的发音为/ju:/，dio的发音与radio的尾音相同

拼写雷区： 注意dio的发音

冷 记 忆： stud+io

搭配延伸： studio theatre （小剧场）；film studio （摄影棚）；dance studio （舞蹈室）



DAY 11

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Accommodation options (Script 78)

Student halls

1 is not included.

Must pay for accommodation **2** in advance

Studios

Pay £ **3** for the contract

system /ˈsɪstəm/ 系统

发音提示： sys的发音为/sɪs/，而tem的发音为/təm/，与item的尾音相同；区别于sister的发音

拼写雷区： 注意“sys”和“tem”的拼写不要写错

搭配延伸： communication system（通信系统）；immune system（免疫系统）；ecosystem（生态系统）；transport system（运输系统）；education system（教育系统）；voting system（选举制度）；credit system（学分制）；braking system（制动系统）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** *for each answer.*

House insurance (Script 79)

Address: 14 **1**

Email: **2**

Tel: 07057689024 after **3**

Size: 4

Material: 5

Security device: 6

technology /tekˈnɒlədʒi/ 技术



发音提示： 重音在no上；ch的发音为/k/，no的发音为/nɒ/，lo的发音为/lə/；注意尾音不同于knowledge（知识）的尾音

拼写雷区： ch不要误写为ck，实际上tech是“技术”一词的缩写，如hi-tech（高科技）；而logy则是“学科”的一种后缀，如psychology（心理学）

搭配延伸： advanced technology（先进技术）；latest technology（最新技术）；information technology（信息技术，也就是我们常说的IT）；communication technology（通信技术）

词汇拓展： 形容词形式为 technological（技术的）

真题模拟

Complete the table below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Education exhibition (Script 80)

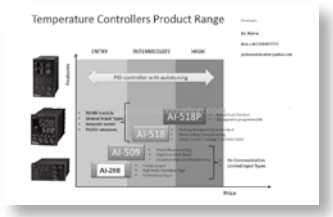
Courses	Types to choose	When to offer
Business Studies	Full-time	**1**
Architecture	Part-time	**2**
3	Full-time	Next year
Engineering	Part-time and **4**	Next year

temperature /ˈtemprətʃə(r)/ 温度

发音提示：p后面的e不发音，而a的发音为/ə/

拼写雷区：根据发音提示，不要漏掉er和后面的a

搭配延伸：room temperature （室温）；take the temperature （测量温度）



DAY 11

真题模拟

Complete the table below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Time measurements (Script 81)

Measurement methods	Main disadvantages
Sun clock	Could not work when the **1**
Water clock	**2** influences water flow
3	Restricted by **4**
Candle	Affected by changes in wax

traffic /ˈtræfɪk/ 交通；（人或车等）交通流量

发音提示：a的发音为/æ/，c的发音为/k/

拼写雷区：双写f，以c结尾

搭配延伸：traffic police （交通警察）；traffic jam （堵车）；control of traffic （交通管制）；traffic noise （交通噪音）



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Product layout in a supermarket (Script 82)

Parallel layout

Main advantages:

Can manage the **1** in rush hours

2

But it takes more **3** to select products.

Therefore it is more suitable for **4** places.

transfer /ˈtrænsfɜː(r)/ 转移；转乘（也可作动词）

发音提示：重音在tran上；区别于transform的发音

拼写雷区：作动词时，过去式双写r：transferred

冷 记 忆：trans+fer

搭配延伸：money transfer（资金转移）; electronic transfer（电子转账）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Customer's special requirements at the airport (Script 83)

Provide a **1** & extra **2**

Dietary requirements during the flight: no milk and no **3**

Payment method: 4

transport /ˈtrænspɔːt/ 交通

发音提示：p在/s/后和元音前，要发其相对应的浊辅音/b/

拼写雷区：是p，而不是b

冷 记 忆：trans（跨越）+port（搬运）

搭配延伸：public transport（公共交通）



真题模拟

Ⅰ *Complete the sentences below.*

Write ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *for each answer.*

A building that used to be a prison (Script 84)

1 Prisoners had no room to

2 The building is now used as a

Ⅱ *Complete the sentences below.*

Write ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *for each answer.*

The impact of cars in Australia (Script 85)

1 About 60% of the population used before.

2 But it was crowded and

3 Cars were associated with in 1940s.

tutorial /tjuːˈtɔːriəl/ 辅导课（英国）；研讨会（澳洲）

发音提示：重音在tor上；区别于tutor的发音

冷 记 忆：从tutor衍变而来：tutor+ial

特别注意：individual coaching=tutorial （个别指导）

DAY 11

真题模拟

Complete the summary below.

Write ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** *for each answer.*

Oxford and Cambridge (Script 86)

Oxford, the oldest university in the English speaking world, was founded in **1**, followed by Cambridge established in **2**

Oxford and Cambridge have no **3**

They both are composed of **4** and associated buildings.

Oxford has produced many **5**

Cambridge has the largest number of **6** among the universities in the world and is more famous for producing **7**

Oxford and Cambridge operate a **8** which is very helpful for the development of many highly useful **9** skills, such as independent thinking, **10** and self-reliance.

video /'vɪdiəʊ/ 录像



发音提示： vi的发音为/vɪ/，eo的发音为/ɪəʊ/

拼写雷区： 这个词虽然简单，但很多人都会拼错，因为开头的是vi，而不是ve, 而结尾是eo，而非io，不要和radio混淆

冷 记 忆： 其实以vi-开头表示和“看”有关的词不少，如visit, vision, visual等

搭配延伸： videotape editor （录影剪辑）; video library （影像图书馆）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Model car design competition (Script 87)

Perspective participants: students of **1**

The design aims to avoid the obstacles on the road such as **2**

3 are used to record the performance of the model cars.

DAY 11

wheelchair /'wiːltʃeə(r)/ 轮椅



发音提示： 区分wheel, whale （鲸鱼）及will的发音

拼写雷区： ee的发音为/iː/

冷 记 忆： wheel+chair组合而成

搭配延伸： wheelchair user （轮椅使用者）; wheelchair-access toilet （带残疾人通道的厕所）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Group booking for the aquarium tour (Script 88)

The group is from **1**

Mobile: 2

Total number of people: 3

One member needs **4**

Date: 5

Method of payment: 6

答案

confusion	1 personal information 2 perceptions, behaviours 3 (widespread) confusion 4 financial harm 5 support
database	1 Registrations 2 database 3 organized 4 programmer
service	1 Attending/Joining discussion groups 2 Emailing the tutor(s) 3 Student Support Service
snack	1 washable shoes 2 sweater 3 high energy snacks 4 bottled water 5 14 pounds/ £14
staff	1 educate visitors 2 part-time 3 native animals 4 Senior staff
statistics	1 Media Room 2 Resources Room 3 Embassies 4 Statistics
stress	1 20 million 2 shade 3 stress levels 4 traffic noises 5 flooding 6 climate
studio	1 Lunch 2 one term 3 12
system	1 Greenway 2 *pk2@yahoo.com* 3 5.30 p.m. 4 80 square metres 5 brick 6 alarm system
technology	1 At present 2 Next year 3 Information Technology（特别提示：此处不可简写为IT） 4 full-time
temperature	1 sun is hidden 2 Temperature 3 Sandglass/Hourglass 4 size
traffic	1 traffic flow 2 Cost-effective/Cost effective 3 time 4 small
transfer	1 wheelchair 2 room 3 nuts 4 electronic transfer
transport	Ⅰ 1 do exercises 2 transport museum Ⅱ 1 public transport 2 uncomfortable/not comfortable 3 freedom
tutorial	1 872 2 1209 3 central university campus 4 colleges 5 great politicians 6 Nobel-prize winners 7 scientists 8 tutorial system 9 transferable 10 confidence
video	1 Computer Science 2 rocks 3 Video cameras
wheelchair	1 Sandy's College 2 07769158445 3 14 4 wheelchair 5 31 October/31st October 6 (by) cheque/check

录音原文

Script 71

A new study surveyed consumers who had experienced a data breach that exposed their personal information ***Q1***.It featured consumer perceptions and behaviours ***Q2*** in response to identity theft and data breaches. It also explored the ways that respondents reacted to the breach and the steps they took to mitigate the risk of financial harm. The results of the survey demonstrate widespread confusion ***Q3*** among consumers who don't know how to resolve identity theft or effectively protect themselves. 80 percent of respondents

understood that the data breach meant they were at higher risk for identity theft that could lead to financial harm *Q4*, reflecting a broad awareness of the risks related to the theft of personal information. However, 49.3 percent were confused about what to do after receiving a breach notification and 31.5 percent did not know where or whom to turn to for support *Q5*.

Script 72

If you run a business that requires dealing with lots of information for surveys, registrations *Q1*, customer order forms and the like, using a free online database creator *Q2* can help take the headache out of keeping everything organized *Q3* and easily accessible.

There are lots of newer options out there that are so easy to use, you won't have to worry about hiring a programmer *Q4* to handle everything. And best of all, you don't have to spend a penny. And, if you make a mistake during design, we're right here to help you out.

Script 73

A: Lisa, you've studied here for one semester. What are your major problems in learning?

B: Sometimes I find it difficult to take notes while I'm at a lecture. I often miss things and that is frustrating.

A: Why not try to record the lectures if you think they're really important? So you can listen to them again after class. You can use a digital recorder. But remember to ask permission from the lecturer before you do so.

B: Yes, of course. But some lectures are really difficult to understand and I just lose my confidence.

A: Well, have you ever attended the student discussion groups?

B: No. You know I'm not very social.

A: I think you need to have more discussions with your peers *Q1* about what you have learned. This can help you understand the lectures better.

B: OK. I'll try that. Actually I was hoping to have more tutorials with my tutors about my learning issues. But they all seem to be so busy and I haven't had enough tutorials so far.

A: Well, Lisa, remember that you should take the initiative and contact your tutors first to arrange a meeting with them. If they're too busy to reply to your emails, email them *Q2* again politely.

B: Alright. Then sometimes I feel I can't understand the context of a lecture.

A: Then you need to do more background reading. That will help.

B: OK. You know I work very hard on my assignments but the results are far from what I had expected. What can I do about it?

A: I know the Student Support Service ***Q3*** is offering workshops on writing assignments. So that might suit you.

B: Good. Thanks a lot for your help, Mr. Jones.

A: My pleasure.

Script 74

So what should you take with you for the canoe trip? Well, many of you may bring a pair of boots in case you get wet during the trip. But actually boots are too heavy and not suitable for swimming. So washable shoes ***Q1*** will be better. Then don't forget to use backpacks rather than a handbag. Backpacks are easier to carry around. Also take your sweater ***Q2*** with you 'cause it may get chilly there. As for food, as the canoe trip is really energy consuming, high energy snacks ***Q3*** are a good idea and also take with you some bottled water ***Q4***. Finally, the fee. It's 14 pounds ***Q5*** per person for a double-hull canoe. Good! Hope to see all of you there!

Script 75

If you're interested to work at the zoo, the first thing you should know is what its main function is. As a matter of fact, we hope to educate visitors ***Q1***, not just to entertain them. This is the major difference between a zoo and an amusement park. We are currently looking for students who can work as part-time ***Q2*** staff. You may think it's easy to take care of animals. Actually it's much more challenging than keeping a pet. So when you start to work here, you'll begin with native animals ***Q3*** rather than animals from other countries and regions. Don't worry, because you'll be offered full support. In particular senior staff ***Q4*** will show you the ropes.

Script 76

A: What do you need for the presentation you're about to make?

B: Well, the first thing on our list is an overhead projector. We need it to show some materials to our audience. Do you know where we can find it?

A: It used to be in one of the staff offices. But now they've put it in the Media Room ***Q1***.

C: Then we want a map of Africa. Is it possible to get one?

A: Well, let me see. Oh, there should be a copy in our Resources Room ***Q2***. Just go and have a look.

B: Then we also need some figures about the development of tourism in some African countries.

A: Have you checked the encyclopedia? You may find them there.

C: Yes. I have tried but there is not really anything relevant there.

A: I see.

B: How about asking the embassies ***Q3*** of those countries for the data?

A: That's something you can try.

C: Good idea! I think we can also ask the embassies for their countries' educational statistics ***Q4***.

B: Sounds great!

Script 77

Do you know how many trees people have planted during our first Tree Planting Festival? Originally we were hoping to reach 10 million. But it turned out to be twice as many ***Q1***. Wasn't that amazing? I think people are enthusiastic about planting trees mainly for the following reasons.

To start with, they can give us shade ***Q2***, especially in the hot summer. Many people also see planting trees as a good way to decrease their stress levels ***Q3***. Besides, planting trees brings us even greater benefits. We all know that traffic noises ***Q4*** are now a big problem in many large cities and trees along the roads can help reduce it. In rural areas, land with a large number of trees also has less risk of flooding ***Q5***. That's why land-owners in parts of North Yorkshire are being encouraged to plant more trees to cut the risk of flooding. As a matter of fact, with more trees planted, the earth's climate ***Q6*** will be changed for the better.

Script 78

A: Could you let me know what options I may have for accommodation?

B: Well, it seems now that you can only have two.

A: What are they?

B: As you're a fresher, you're eligible to stay at student halls. They're all catered, which means your meals are served each day except lunch ***Q1***.

A: Sounds cool!

B: But you need to pay for your accommodation one term ***Q2*** in advance. You're not supposed to pay by month.

A: OK. What's the other option?

B: There are still some studios available for first-year students. They give you more private space but also cost more and you have to cook all three meals by yourself.

A: But I can pay the rent monthly, right?

B: Yes. Oh. One more thing, for a studio, you need to pay for the contract. That's not much. Just 12 ***Q3*** pounds.

Script 79

A: Where are you living now?

B: My address is 14 Greenway ***Q1***.

A: Can we also have your email address please?

B: It's *pk2@yahoo.com* ***Q2***.

A: Thanks. What's your telephone contact?

B: You can call me at 07057689024. But I'm only available to take calls after 5.30 p.m. ***Q3***

A: What's the size of the flat you'd like to insure?

B: Well, let me see. I think it should be about 80 square metres ***Q4***.

A: What material is it built of?

B: It's brick ***Q5***.

A: Have you got any security devices installed?

B: Yes. There's an alarm system ***Q6*** for the house.

Script 80

Finally in Section South 17 we have the universities and colleges that offer postgraduate studies. I'd like to quickly go through the most common areas offered for postgraduate studies in Australia and New Zealand and explain which courses are available and whether they're full-time or part-time. Business Studies is available full-time and is offered at present ***Q1***, whereas Architecture won't be available until next year ***Q2*** and will be part-time only. Computer Studies is full-time at the moment and will stay the same next year. In addition, a new full-time course on Information Technology ***Q3*** will be available next year. Finally, engineering used to be full-time ***Q4*** only, but will be offered as part-time in the evenings next year. In fact the faculty will be offering even more part-time postgraduate courses next year. Right now all the times and locations for each exhibit will be found in your information booklet. Once again welcome to the education exhibition and we hope you'll find a suitable place to study.

Script 81

A large variety of devices have been invented to measure time. The study of these devices is called horology. Among the devices, water clocks and sun clocks, or sundials, are likely to be the oldest time-measuring instruments. A sundial is a device that determines the time of day by the position of the sun and could mark the hour in local time. However, sundials are not accurate and can't be used if the sun is hidden ***Q1*** by clouds, buildings, etc. The most precise timekeeping device of the ancient world was the water clock, which used the flow of water to measure time. It could be used to measure the hours even at night, but required manual upkeep to replenish the flow of water. In particular the precision of the water clocks is affected by the change of temperature ***Q2*** which then affects the flow of water. Another ancient time measurement device is the sandglass, or hourglass ***Q3***, which uses the flow of sand to measure the flow of time. They were once commonly used in navigation. The major drawback of the hourglass is that it is limited by its size ***Q4*** and normally can only be used to measure a short amount of time. Then incense sticks and candles were, and are, commonly used to measure time in temples and churches across the globe. Their main problem is that any changes in their material, such as wax, would alter their burning properties, which would then affect their accuracy.

Script 82

The first type of product layout at the supermarket is called the parallel layout. There are a number of reasons why many supermarkets choose it. First of all, it can deal with traffic flow ***Q1*** successfully even during rush hours. This is because customers have more space to go around and pick up things they want. Plus the layout is also cost-effective ***Q2***. However, it also has drawbacks and the major problem is that customers often have to spend more time ***Q3*** to find the products they want in this layout. So it suits small ***Q4*** supermarkets better than those big ones.

Script 83

A: Do you have any special requirements for the journey, Miss Smith?

B: Well, I'm alright, but there are several things my mother will need.

A: OK. What are they?

B: She has leg problems, so she needs a wheelchair ***Q1*** to get around at the airport.

A: Certainly. I'll make sure you have that.

B: And she also needs more room ***Q2*** to have a rest when she is waiting for the flight. Will that be alright?

A: No problem. Any dietary requirements for the trip that we need to know?

B: Yes. She is generally fine except that she is allergic to milk and nuts ***Q3***. She can have fruit juice and other snacks though.

A: I'll note that down. So how would you like to pay?

B: As I'm currently in my office, it's convenient for me to make payment by electronic transfer ***Q4*** directly into your company's bank account. Will that be alright?

A: Well, usually people pay us by credit card or check. But I suppose that's fine and we will get back to you if there are any problems with the transfer.

B: Thanks.

A: You're welcome.

Script 84

This building used to be a prison. Can you believe that? At that time the main problem with the building was there wasn't enough room for prisoners to do exercises ***Q1***. You can imagine there must have been a large number of them in the building back then! Many years have passed since then and now this building has been converted into a transport museum ***Q2***. It's not surprising that few visitors actually know its history and the fact that it used to be a prison.

Script 85

Nowadays almost every family in Australia owns a car and some families even own two or three. But in the 1920s, only a very small percentage of the population owned cars and public transport ***Q1*** was used by around 60% of the nation. At that time, public transport was often packed and not very comfortable ***Q2***. Therefore, when cars became more affordable, an increasing number of people bought them. In fact, in the 1940s, cars were seen as a symbol of freedom ***Q3***. Owning your own car had more meaning than simply having a vehicle.

Script 86

Both the University of Oxford and the University of Cambridge in England are internationally renowned centres for teaching and research, attracting students and scholars from all over the world. The University of Oxford was established in 872 ***Q1*** and is the oldest university in the English-speaking world, whilst the University of Cambridge is the second-oldest. The start of the Cambridge University is generally taken as 1209 ***Q2***, when some masters and students arrived in Cambridge after fleeing from rioting in Oxford.

Oxford and Cambridge differ from many other universities in that there is no central university campus ***Q3***. Instead, they consist of a large number of colleges ***Q4*** and associated buildings, scattered throughout the city. Each college is practically autonomous with its own set of rules. There is central administration, providing services such as libraries, laboratories, lectures and examination.

Oxford's teaching and research is consistently in the top rank nationally and internationally, and is at the forefront of medical, scientific and technological achievement. It also has produced a large number of great politicians ***Q5***. Cambridge University is more renowned than its rival for Mathematics and Natural Sciences, and has produced 80 Nobel-prize winners ***Q6***, the highest number of all the universities worldwide. Therefore it is known as a great centre of science, where many famous scientists ***Q7*** have worked.

While a good deal of the teaching in Oxford is provided in just the same way as elsewhere through lectures, seminars, fieldwork and practices, the tutorial system ***Q8*** is what sets Oxford and Cambridge apart. A tutorial is the weekly meeting all students have with a tutor and usually one or two other students, at which they are expected to talk in depth about their ideas and opinions relating to that week's reading. Students are expected to work independently in writing essays and preparing other pieces of work for their tutorials. These tutorials are generally more academically challenging and rigorous than standard lecture and test format courses, because during each session students are expected to orally communicate, defend, analyse, and critique the ideas of others as well as their own in conversations with the tutor and fellow-students. The tutorial system is not only a highly effective way of studying your subject, it also helps develop many extremely useful transferable ***Q9*** skills, including independent thinking, confidence ***Q10***, and self-reliance.

Script 87

A: Hi Tony. Have you heard about the Model Car Design Competition?

B: Yes. Of course. It's in the headline of the *Student Newspaper*.

A: What group of students do you think are best suited to join in the competition?

B: Obviously students of Computer Science ***Q1*** have a unique advantage to compete in it.

A: Yes. Engineering students used to have an edge in traditional model car designs. But computer programming is needed to design those model cars.

B: Certainly. In particular the designer should programme the cars to avoid road obstacles like rocks ***Q2***.

A: I've also heard that they use video cameras ***Q3*** to keep track of the competing car models, right?

B: That's true. The video record can help the judges better evaluate how well each participant has performed in the competition.

Script 88

A: Hello! Oceanworld Marine Aquarium. How can I help?

B: Hello! I'd like to make a group booking for the Aquarium tour.

A: Certainly. May I know where your group is from?

B: We're from Sandy's College ***Q1***.

A: Sandy's College. Got it. Can you leave your mobile contact please?

B: It's 07769158445 ***Q2***.

A: Good. How many people will there be in the group?

B: We have 13 people all together. Sorry, I forgot to count myself!

A: So it's 14 ***Q3***.

B: Right. And one of us is a wheelchair ***Q4*** user.

A: OK. I'll make sure that a wheelchair is provided.

B: Thank you. And the date for our visit is 31st October ***Q5***.

A: Good. Would you like to pay by credit card?

B: I'm afraid not. But could we pay by cheque ***Q6***?

A: Certainly.

第12天 DAY 12

轻松热身

*Listen to the song Greatest Love of All by Whitney Huston and complete the lyrics with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Greatest Love of All

I believe the children are our **1**
Teach them well and let them **2**
Show them all the beauty they **3**
Give them a **4** to make it easier
Let the children's laughter **5**
how we used to be

Everybody's searching for a hero
People need someone to **6**
I never found anyone who fulfilled my **7**
A lonely place to be
So I learned to **8** me

I decided long ago, never to walk in anyone's **9**
If I fail, if I **10**
At least I'll live as I believe



No matter what they take from me
They can't **11** my dignity
Because the greatest love of all is happening to me
I found the greatest love of all **12**

The greatest love of all is easy to **13**
Learning to **14**

It is the greatest love of all
...

And if, by chance, that special place

That you've been **15**
Leads you to a lonely place
Find your **16** in love

答案

1 future
3 possess（拥有） inside
5 remind（提醒） us
7 needs
9 shadows（阴影）
11 take away
13 achieve（实现）
15 dreaming of

2 lead the way
4 sense of pride（骄傲）
6 look up to（景仰）
8 depend on
10 succeed（成功）
12 inside of me
14 love yourself
16 strength（力量）

雅思听力技巧精要

名词的单复数问题

DAY 12

- 一些名词常以单数形式出现。集体名词以单数形式出现，但实为复数。如people, police, cattle（牲畜）, offspring（后代）, staff 等本身就是复数，不能说a people，a police，a cattle或peoples, polices, cattles等。另外，还有一些不可数的名词，其后不能加-s。如 furniture, sugar, traffic等。
- 一些名词则一般以复数形式出现。如clothes, shorts（短裤）, scissors（剪刀）, spectacles/glasses（眼镜）, boots, antibiotics（抗生素）等。
- 部分名词单复数同形。如sheep, deer, Chinese, Japanese 等。
- 有些名词复数形式较特殊。如mouse → mice, datum → data, analysis → analyses, phenomenon → phenomena, knife → knives等。
- 一些名词变复数形式后，意思有变化。如paper（纸）→ papers（论文；报纸）, custom（习俗）→ customs（海关）, good → goods（货物）, water → waters（水域）, fish → fishes（各种鱼）等。
- 可数名词的复数还可以表示一类人或事物的概念。

*值得注意的是，单复数问题不仅要通过听来判断，更要靠自己的语法知识和对上下文语义的把握来确定，有时单复数都可以，但有时上下文要求我们只能写单数或复数形式。

阶梯 6

名词短语精选及填空练习

bank statement　银行对账单；存款证明

发音提示：bank的尾音/k/后接辅音，发生不完全爆破

特别注意：在英美国家，bank statement是一个人信誉的证明，在很多场合需要携带，因此在雅思听力场景中较常出现。

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

Write ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** *for each answer.*

How to use the library (Script 89)

To apply for a library card, bring:

1

2

Opening hours:

Library is usually open at **3** but will open at 9.30 a.m. on **4**

Items that can be borrowed:

Books and DVDs (categories: films, **5**, documentaries on wildlife, etc.)

Duration of book loans:

Books can be borrowed for **6** in general.

Photocopying cost:

7 pence per A4 sheet

DAY 12

beach walk　沙滩漫步

发音提示：区分识别beach与bitch，walk与work的发音

搭配延伸：cliff walk（悬崖小道）；river walk（河滨步道）



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

A Sunday trip (Script 90)

Meet at Central Coach Station at **1**

Drop off at **2**

Main activities: 3 at **4**

After the tour, tourists gather at the **5** on the Victorian Square.

bed sheet 床单

发音提示：bed口型比bad小，尾音/d/后接辅音，发生不完全爆破；sheet的发音位置靠前

搭配延伸：answer sheet （答题卡）; worksheet （工作表）; individual activity sheet （个人活动单）



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Telephone shopping (Script 91)

Name: Fiona **1**

Address: 2 Glouster Road, Bristol

Telephone: 3

Order No. 1: 4

Price: £ **5** (Single)

Colour: 6

Order No. 2: 7

Colour: red

Information about the store acquired from a **8**

cable car　缆车



冷 记 忆：cable可借助table来记忆

搭配延伸：cable TV（有线电视）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Booking an island hotel (Script 92)

Daytime temperature on the island: Around **1** degrees

Facilities:

- Every room with en-suite facilities and a **2**
- Outdoor swimming pool and **3**
- A **4**
- Restaurant specialised in **5** dishes

A native **6**

7 display at night

Travel to and from by **8**

DAY 12

dark room　暗房

发音提示：注意/k/音吞掉

搭配延伸：bathroom（浴室）；staff room（教研室）；common room（公共休息室）；play room（儿童游戏室）（注意这些复合词分开与合起来写一般皆可）

真题模拟

Complete the table below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Training centre (Script 93)

Course	**Provided by the student**	**Provided by the training centre**
Carpentry	**1**	Tools
2	Photos and pictures	All the **3** materials
Photography	Camera	**4** facilities

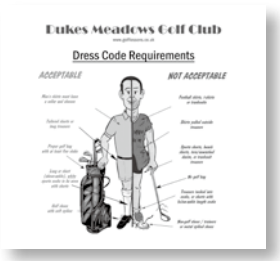
dress code

着装规定

发音提示：区分code和coat的发音，不要误听成dress coat

拼写雷区：ode的发音为/əʊd/

搭配延伸：bar code （条形码）



真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Work Placement Programmes at BMP International (Script 94)

1 Candidates will meet the Department Head and need to prepare for possible in advance.

2 should be strictly followed.

3 is needed when entering the office building.

notice board

布告栏

DAY 12

发音提示：oar的发音为/ɔː/

拼写雷区：分开写或合并写都可以

搭配延伸：blackboard （黑板）； whiteboard （白板）；bulletin board （布告栏）



真题模拟

Complete the summary below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Job centre (Script 95)

The service is for those who have attended full-time vocational courses.

Check **1** regularly for updates of **2** including working hours, employer contacts, **3**, etc.

printed list　打印出的单子

发音提示：ted的发音为/tɪd/，后面接辅音，/d/发生不完全爆破

拼写雷区：print应使用过去分词形式，修饰list

搭配延伸：有不少包含list的名词短语在听力考试中常被考到，如name list（名单）；reading/book list（书单）；waiting list（候补名单）；shopping list（购物单）；mailing list（邮寄名单）；check list（清单）

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Library resources (Script 96)

1 Many resources can be found on the

2 There is a about the journals.

3 Under the circumstances that an item cannot be found at the university library, it can be located at the and libraries of other universities.

4 is also available provided that copyright is not violated.

side effect　副作用

DAY 12

拼写雷区：effect 双写f

冷 记 忆：side与“死的”谐音，effect影响——“致死的影响”可以联想到“副作用”

真题模拟

Complete the summary below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Prescription drugs (Script 97)

Prescription drugs can reduce the **1** and deal with long-term conditions. However, any medicine may have undesirable **2** But that does not mean we should avoid medication, in particular when it plays an important role in the management of a health condition. On the other hand, it is also unwise not to **3** unpleasant reactions to a certain medicine.

town hall 市政厅

搭配延伸：main hall（主厅）; music hall（音乐厅）; dining hall（餐厅）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Annual long-distance running race (Script 98)

Time and Date: 8.00 a.m. next Wednesday

Starting point: Georges **1**

Distance: 2

Destination: the **3**

Young people **4** cannot attend.

Prize: 5

Registered at the **6**

water heater 热水器

发音提示：heater与hit相比，发音位置更靠前



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

House rules (Script 99)

Switch on: 1 and **2**

Keep the house clean and tidy

The price of hiring a cleaning maid: 3 per time

Before going out, must **4**

Must not **5** after midnight

Call **6** Mrs. Roche for further information or more details

答案

bank statement	1 student card 2 bank statement 3 9.00 a.m. 4 Thursday 5 TV dramas 6 two/2 days 7 five/5
beach walk	1 8.10 a.m. 2 mid-morning 3 beach walk 4 Eastern Beach 5 shopping centre
bed sheet	1 Mills 2 25 3 07895432286 4 bed sheet 5 10.75 6 cream 7 desk lamp 8 friend
cable car	1 19 2 balcony 3 tennis courts 4 piano bar 5 fish 6 plant garden 7 Fireworks 8 cable car
dark room	1 Pieces of furniture 2 Picture framing 3 backing 4 Dark room
dress code	1 interview questions 2 Dress code 3 Identity card
notice board	1 notice board 2 job offers 3 pay/payment
printed list	1 computer 2 printed list 3 British Library 4 Photocopying (an) article(s)
side effect	1 pain 2 side effects 3 question
town hall	1 Castle 2 7 miles 3 railway station 4 under 16 5 sports equipment 6 Town Hall
water heater	1 water heater 2 fridge 3 25 pounds 4 lock all windows 5 play music 6 landlady

录音原文

Script 89

A: May I know what I should bring with me to apply for the library card?

B: Well, one thing you should have is a certificate which shows your current address.

A: Is a passport OK?

B: I'm afraid not. But your student card ***Q1*** will do.

A: That's good.

B: The other thing we want from you is your bank statement.

A: Can you be more specific about that?

B: Yes. Just one copy of a recent bank statement ***Q2*** will be fine. This provides evidence of your credit.

A: I see. Thanks. May I know the opening hours of the library please?

B: Certainly. We open from 9.00 a.m. ***Q3*** till 6.30 p.m., and we don't close for lunch. Also, please note that we open a bit late on Thursday ***Q4*** at 9.30 a.m. This will give us some time to deal with the stocks.

A: I heard that apart from books, you can also borrow DVDs from the library, right?

B: Yes. Our DVDs cover a wide range of categories: films, TV dramas ***Q5***, wildlife documentaries and so on.

A: Wow! That sounds wonderful! How long can I keep the DVDs on loan?

B: Usually one day only. But with books you can keep them for longer: two days ***Q6*** in general and three days if you pay an extra 10 pence for each book. But if you don't return the book on time, you'll pay a fine of 20 pence per day.

A: I see. Can I photocopy stuff in the library as well?

B: Certainly, but there is only black-and-white photocopying at the moment and we charge 5 ***Q7*** pence for an A4 sheet.

A: Thanks so much for your help. Much appreciated!

B: It's my pleasure.

Script 90

For our Sunday trip, we shall meet at Central Coach Station at ten past eight ***Q1*** in the morning. Please note that we had planned to meet at 8:30, but have changed the plan because there may be traffic jams on the way. We will get off the coach at mid-morning ***Q2*** and then take a beach walk ***Q3*** first. Last year we did it on the Western Beach, so this year we're going to try Eastern Beach ***Q4***. I'm sure you will enjoy it. After the tour, we shall meet up at the shopping centre ***Q5*** on the Victorian Square. You will be given a map shortly so it should be easy for you to find the place.

Script 91

A: Hello! Shoppers' Paradise Telephone Service. How can I help you?

B: Hello! I'd like to order some items advertised in your catalogue.

A: Sure. May I have some personal details from you first?

B: Certainly.

A: What's your name, Madam?

B: My name is Fiona Mills. My surname is spelled as M-i-l-l-s ***Q1*** .

A: Thanks. And your address is?

B: It's 25 ***Q2*** Glouster Road, Bristol.

A: Alright. Can we also have your telephone contact please?

B: My mobile is 07895432286 ***Q3***.

A: 07895432283.

B: No. It ends with a 6.

A: Got it. Thanks. What would you like to order?

B: I want to buy a bed sheet ***Q4***.

A: Double or single?

B: Single. How much does it cost?

A: Let me check. It's £13.75.

B: Really? I guess that's the price of a double bed sheet. The single one is cheaper.

A: Oh. Sorry! There's been a mistake. Yes. Single bed sheets are £10.75 ***Q5*** each. What colour do you go for?

B: Well, I think cream ***Q6*** looks really nice for my bedroom. Blue or yellow are hardly my thing.

A: OK. Would you also like some pillows to go with it? They're on sale at the moment.

B: No. Thanks. But I do want to order a desk lamp ***Q7*** from you as well. I think it's now on special offer.

A: Yes. It now costs just £20.50. But we only have the red colour in stock. Do you still want it?

B: That's fine. I'll take it.

A: OK. I'll put it in your order for you. By the way, to better promote our service, may I know where you learned about us?

B: Actually a friend ***Q8*** of mine recommended you to me. She bought some stuff from you and really likes it.

A: Glad to hear that. Thank you.

DAY 12

Script 92

A: Since this is your first stay with our hotel. Do you have any questions to ask?

B: Yes. What is the temperature during the day on the island?

A: It's about 19 ***Q1*** degrees centigrade, but it can be as low as 15 degrees at night.

B: I see. What facilities do you have?

A: This is a five-star hotel and we have a variety of facilities. To start with, all rooms have their own en-suite facilities, toilet, shower, wash basin and shaver socket, as well as a balcony ***Q2***. There also is an outdoor swimming pool and you can also play tennis on our newly furnished tennis courts ***Q3***. They're free of charge for our residential guests.

B: Sounds great.

A: We also have a piano bar ***Q4*** where you can have a drink while enjoying the music. If you want to find somewhere to eat, there is a restaurant in the hotel which features fish ***Q5*** dishes.

B: That's fantastic! I love fish!

A: There is also a plant garden ***Q6*** outside the hotel and you can see many exotic flowers and plants there. It is also where you may enjoy the magnificent display of fireworks ***Q7*** at night.

B: This sounds like a lot of fun. How do we travel to and from the hotel?

A: There is a cable car ***Q8*** running between the hotel and the airport and you can take that.

B: Thanks a lot for the information. It has been really helpful!

A: You're welcome and look forward to seeing you!

B: You too.

Script 93

A: What courses are provided at your training centre?

B: We have a variety of courses here. One of the most popular courses is carpentry.

A: That sounds interesting. Do students need to prepare something for the carpentry class?

B: Yes. You need to bring pieces of furniture ***Q1*** to learn how to put them together properly in class.

A: OK. How about tools?

B: Those will be provided by us. Then we have the picture framing ***Q2*** course.

A: Picture framing? Does it teach us how to frame photos and pictures?

B: Yes. So you need to bring your own photos and pictures for the course. But we'll give you all the backing ***Q3*** materials. So no worries.

A: Do you also have a photography class?

B: Yes. Have you got a camera?

A: Yes. I do. So students need to use their own cameras for the course?

B: That's right. But we'll provide you with dark room ***Q4*** facilities.

A: That means we'll learn to develop our own photos. Sounds fascinating!

B: Yes. It's what makes the course so special.

Script 94

Thanks for turning up at the briefing for the Work Placement Programmes at BMP International. Please note that you will be interviewed by Mr. Tim Armstrong who is our Department Head. You may find his photo and biography on our website and you can find a lot of useful information about our company and this department there as well. It would certainly help if you could prepare for possible interview questions ***Q1*** beforehand. You're required to wear formal clothes to the interview. That is to say, suits and tie for men and dark skirt for women. You must abide by this dress code ***Q2***. In addition, please remember to take your identity card ***Q3*** with you because you shall need it when you enter the building.

Script 95

So for whom do we provide services at the job centre? We mainly offer services for those who have received full-time vocational training. Please check our notice board ***Q1*** regularly, say every other day, where we will put up information about new job offers ***Q2*** with details of working hours, employers, pay ***Q3*** and so on.

Script 96

A: This library has a large number of electronic resources. So you can find a lot of resources on the computer ***Q1*** rather than on paper. You can even access them from home via the Internet.

B: That sounds wonderful! By the way, where can I find detailed information about the journals in our field?

A: Actually there's a printed list ***Q2*** which gives you a brief introduction to the major journals in your area. You'll find it in the Reference Section.

B: Thanks. What if I can't find what I need in this library?

A: Well, in that case you can use the inter-library service which will find you the item in the British Library ***Q3*** or the libraries of other universities.

B: Good. Can I also photocopy an article ***Q4*** from a journal?

A: That's alright as long as what you do with the article doesn't violate the copyright of the original author and the journal where it's published.

B: I see. Thanks a lot for the information. Very helpful indeed.

A: You're welcome.

Script 97

Prescription drugs heal us when we're sick, ease our pain ***Q1*** when we ache, and prevent or control long-term conditions. But sometimes, even when they do the job they're supposed to, they have unwelcome side effects ***Q2***, which can happen with almost any medicine.

Don't let that make you automatically rule out a medication, especially if it's an important part of managing a health condition. But you shouldn't accept unpleasant reactions without question ***Q3***, either.

Script 98

Here are some details about the up-coming long-distance running race. The event will take place at 8:00 a.m. next Wednesday. So, where do we start? As you know, this is an annual event. Last year the starting point was the Central Square. But this year it will be the Georges Castle ***Q1***. The distance, just to refresh your memory, is 7 miles ***Q2***. The destination

for this year is the railway station *Q3* rather than the City Museum as announced before. That's actually quite a long distance and we assume all our participants have done enough practice to take the challenge. Since the race is highly energy-consuming, only those who are 16 or above *Q4* can enter it. I'm sure one thing you're really keen to know is what reward you may get if you win. Well, I can't tell you the details yet, but the reward will be sports equipment *Q5* and I'm sure you'll love it. If you're eligible to join in the competition and are interested as well, please come to the Town Hall *Q6* for registration. We hope to see a lot of you there and I'm sure it will be a challenging but pleasant experience!

Script 99

A: So are there any house rules that I should be aware of?

B: Well, when you move in, remember to turn on the water heater *Q1* and fridge *Q2*.

A: No problem.

B: Then it is really important to keep the house clean and in good order.

A: Well, I really hate cleaning the house and doing the house chores.

B: As a matter of fact, me too.

A: So how do you deal with it?

B: I hire a cleaning maid.

A: Oh. How much does it cost to hire one?

B: 25 pounds *Q3* each time to clean up the house for you.

A: Sounds kind of expensive. Are there any other rules in the house?

B: Yes. Remember to lock all the windows *Q4* as well as the door before going out. There have been some burglaries in the neighbourhood, so this is a strict rule.

A: OK. Got it.

B: Then the landlady makes it clear that she does not mind playing music *Q5* during the day but it is strictly forbidden after midnight.

A: Alright.

B: Well, you can call the landlady *Q6* directly if you want more details or need further information.

A: Sure. I have got the number. Wait, what's her name again?

B: It's Mrs. Roche. R-o-c-h-e.

A: Thanks so much.

B: You're welcome.

第13天 DAY 13

轻松热身

Listen to the song You Raise Me Up by Josh Groban and complete the lyrics with ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *for each answer.*

You Raise Me Up

When I am down and, oh my soul, so
1
When troubles come and my heart
2 be
Then, I am still and wait here in the
3
Until you come and sit awhile with me

You raise me up, so I can **4**
You raise me up, to walk **5**
I am strong, when I am on your
6
You raise me up, to more than I can be
…



答案

1 weary （疲倦的）
2 burdened （有负担的）
3 silence （沉默）
4 stand on mountains
5 on stormy （疾风骤雨的） seas
6 shoulders （肩膀）

雅思听力技巧精要

• 攻克选项较长的选择题

1. 对于字数较多、难以辨别的选项，除了第一遍横向筛选出其关键词外，还要再读一遍，这一遍需要纵向比较各个选项之间关键词的不同，并记忆题目的主干。

2. 在听录音看选项的时候，应看题目和几个选项中已标出的关键词，并做出选择，同时要特别注意干扰信息和替换说法。此外，在Section 3和Section 4中还会出现大量需要理解的题目，也就是答案并不只是听到的表面信息。

• 为何听不懂?

1. 一句话中的关键词是生词，或虽然学过但无法识别其发音。
2. 一句话中的单词分开读都能识别，但连在一起读而且语速加快之后就听不懂了。
3. 识别不出说话人的语气、语调和重音。
4. 误听、分心和噪音等的干扰。
5. 不理解短语含义或相关文化背景知识。

*在进行本级阶梯快训时，请大家听完一遍后，将听不懂的地方再听一下，然后分析听不懂的原因主要是以上哪种，并进行相应的反思和改进。

阶梯 6

高频动词及选择、填空和听写练习

choose /tʃuːz/ 选择

发音提示：oo的发音为/uː/，同lose

拼写雷区：注意不要把choose和其名词形式choice混淆；choose的过去式和分词形式是不规则变化，分别是chose（发音为/tʃəʊz/），chosen。

真题模拟

*Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.*

Quarantine at Australia's International Airports and seaports (Script 100)

1 The main aim of the service is to

A educate people. **B** punish people. **C** track criminals.

2 The number of people working at Sydney Airport Quarantine and Inspection Section is

A 414. **B** 440. **C** 540.

3 Beagles are chosen as detector dogs working around the public at international airports mainly because

A they have an acute sense of smell.

B they can stay calm working at a busy airport.

C they can be easily trained.

DAY 13

collect /kəˈlekt/ 收集

发音提示：前后两个c的发音均为/k/

拼写雷区：双写l

搭配延伸：collect data（收集资料）; collect stamps（集邮）

词汇拓展：名词形式为collection（收集）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Buying a house (Script 101)

Facilities required:

1

2

Preferably located in a **3**

Cleaners **4** every other day.

Bank loan: 5

The location of the bank: 6

connect /kə'nekt/ 联系

发音提示：前后两个c的发音均为/k/

拼写雷区：双写n

词性变化：名词形式为connection（联系），如Internet connection（网络连接）

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Children's growth (Script 102)

1 It is now shown that children's social, cognitive, emotional developments are

2 is crucial to their growth.

3 Passive children need special help and stimulation from

4 Children can be if they receive excessive attention.

decline /dɪ'klaɪn/ 衰退；拒绝（也可作名词）

发音提示：重音位置靠后；dec的发音为/dɪk/

冷 记 忆：dec+line

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Marine ecosystems (Script 103)

1 play an important role in the marine ecosystems.

2 Scientists predict that kelp forests will

destroy /dɪ'strɔɪ/ 破坏

发音提示：tr在/s/后和元音前，要浊化为/dr/

拼写雷区：是des，而非dis

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Three-field system (Script 104)

1 Originally one half of the land was planted while the other half lay fallow.

2 Over-farming can the land.

3 was introduced to lowland Britain in the middle ages.

DAY 13

plan /plæn/ 计划（也可作名词）

发音提示：区别于plane的发音

拼写雷区：过去式和现在分词形式都要双写n

搭配延伸：city planning（城市规划）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Dos and don’ts in making a presentation (Script 105)

According to Prof. Deakin Crick, while making a presentation, students

- should have a beginning.

- mustn't read aloud.
- should make good use of the whiteboard.
- should not overuse **1**
- must **2** carefully.

rise /raɪz/ 上升（也可作名词）

发音提示：s的发音为/z/；区别于raise的发音

拼写雷区：过去式和过去分词分别为rose和risen

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Sea otter hunting (Script 106)

1 Numbers of sea otters were once estimated to be

2 Large-scale hunting started in the 18th century, known as the Maritime

3 As the number of sea otters fell, the number of sea urchins and kelp forests declined sharply.

DAY 13

听写练习

Script 102 的内容将会为你朗读三遍，第一遍为正常语速；第二遍语速则较慢，并为你留出书写的时间；第三遍又为正常语速，请检查你的听写文本。

答案

choose	1 A　2 A　3 B
collect	1 Central heating　2 Garage　3 village　4 collect rubbish　5 £102,000 6 Park Square
connect	1 connected　2 Children's background　3 (their) parents　4 self-centred
decline	1 Killer whales　2 decline again
destroy	1 crop　2 destroy　3 Three-field method
plan	1 Powerpoint slides　2 plan time
rise	1 150,000–300,000　2 Fur Trade　3 rose

录音原文

Script 100

We live in an age of travel and a country of travellers. Australians love to travel overseas and there are also millions of overseas tourists visiting Australia each year. This means a huge task for Quarantine. Here are just some of the quarantine tasks that happen at international passenger terminals around Australia each day. To begin with, incoming luggage is X-rayed to check for quarantine risk items. Then passengers who may have these items are interviewed. In addition, we have detector dogs sniff luggage from high-risk flights and passenger ships.

The main purpose for performing the quarantine tasks is to educate about the importance of quarantine ***Q1***. People will not be fined or punished, but any items that pose a potential risk to Australia's plants, animals or people need to be inspected and possibly treated to make them safe—or destroyed if the risk is too high. A total of 414 people work at the Quarantine and Inspection Section at the Sydney airport at the moment ***Q2***. They are kept busy every day by the quarantine tasks mentioned above and the assistance of sniff dogs does make their lives easier. Beagles were chosen by the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service as the most suitable breed for the "friendly" image of detector dogs working around the public at international airports. Beagles have an extraordinary sense of smell—said to be at least 100 times more acute than our own. They're relatively small dogs and are co-operative and gentle with people. They can remain calm even when surrounded by the commotion of baggage collection areas, which is the main reason why they've been chosen for the programme ***Q3***. The beagles are trained to simply sit when they detect a target odour, and await their food reward from their handler. This is the kind of passive response regarded as acceptable around passengers.

Script 101

A: What requirements do you have for the house you would like to buy?

B: Well, not many. But we do want central heating ***Q1*** in the house. It's really cold here in winter and that's a must.

A: Yes, of course.

B: Then as my husband and I both drive and we have two cars, a garage ***Q2*** is really needed.

A: Would you like a garden as well?

B: That would be nice but not necessary. Oh. We'd also like the house to be situated in a village ***Q3*** rather than in the noisy city centre.

A: OK. In fact the service provided for the village is also better. For example, their rubbish is collected ***Q4*** every other day.

B: That's good.

A: Have you got any bank loans already?

B: Yes. We have a loan of £102,000 ***Q5***.

A: Brilliant! May I know which bank you're using?

B: It's Barclays. And the branch that offers us the loan is on Park Square ***Q6***.

A: Good.

Script 102

So what have we found about how children grow and develop? In the process of their growth, children mainly achieve three developments: social, cognitive and emotional. In the past, these were thought to be separated. But research has demonstrated that they're in fact connected ***Q1***.

There are a number of factors that are important to children's growth. In particular their background ***Q2*** plays a vital role in their development. This includes family, socio-economic, ethnic and cultural backgrounds. We all like children to be active but some of them may not turn out to be like that. So what can parents ***Q3*** do about it? Well, it's really important that they offer special support and stimulation to help their children to change and become more active. Also many children are found to be self-centred ***Q4*** and lack concern about people around them. This is often because family members give them too much attention, which is common when they are the only child of the family.

Script 103

Seventy percent of the Earth's surface consists of marine ecosystems, including oceans, coral reefs, estuaries and coastal areas such as lagoons and kelp beds. They are the home of various species including algae, marine mammals, fish and birds. In particular, killer

whales *Q1* are believed to play an important role as top predators in the North Pacific Ecosystem, though too little is known about their numbers and dietary preference to accurately assess their impact on marine mammal populations. Long-term studies of killer whale populations off western Alaska and in the Bering Sea were initiated two years ago to address this issue in greater depth. With respect to kelp forests, major issues of concern include marine pollution and water quality, kelp harvesting and fisheries, invasive species and climate change. In addition, the influence of humans has often contributed to kelp forest degradation. As predicted by scientists, kelp forests are going to decline again *Q2* in the future. Of particular concern are the effects of overfishing nearshore ecosystems, which can release herbivores from their normal population regulation and result in the over-grazing of kelp and other algae.

Script 104

The three-field system replaced the two-field system in Europe during the Middle Ages. In the traditional two-field system, one field was used for the sowing of crop *Q1*, while another field of equal size was left fallow every year. The use of the two fields was rotated during the following year. In the three-field system, the sequence of field use involved an autumn planting of grain and a spring planting of peas, beans, oats or barley. This reduced the amount of fallow fields to one third. The legumes planted in spring improved the soil through the fixation of nitrogen. At the same time the variation of crops improved the peasants' diet.

The three-field system was possible wherever there were reliable summer rains. Having two harvests per year instead of one gave better protection against crop failure and famine. The additional harvest of oats allowed the replacement of oxen as work animals by the more agile horses. The three fields were rotated in this manner so that every three years, a field would rest and be unplanted. Under the two-field system, if one has a total of 600 acres of fertile land, one would only plant 300 acres. Under the new three-field rotation system, one would plant and thereby harvest 400 acres. However, one problem was that the land might be destroyed *Q2* due to over-farming.

In the middle ages the three-field method *Q3* was introduced to lowland Britain. From the end of the Middle Ages until the 20th century, it was practiced by farmers in Europe with a rotation of rye or winter wheat, followed by spring oats or barley, then letting the soil rest during the third stage.

Script 105

A: Can you give me some advice on how to make a good presentation, Prof. Deakin Crick?

B: Certainly. First of all, make sure you have a beginning that gives the audience a clear picture of what you're going to present. A good beginning also needs to stimulate the interest of your audience.

C: Definitely. Shall we prepare a text for our presentation?

B: Well, you can certainly prepare an outline. But it's not really necessary to write out your whole presentation on a piece of paper, otherwise you may end up reading it aloud. That's something you mustn't do when you present.

C: I see.

B: Another thing you should be aware of is that many students forget to use the whiteboard, though it's provided for them. I suggest you make good use of it, especially when you want to do some improvisation for the audience, like drawing a mind map or diagram.

A: That's a very good idea!

B: On the other hand, a lot of students are overdependent upon their Powerpoint slides ***Q1***. Some even put too much information on their Powerpoint so they don't have to memorize it themselves.

C: That's true. I think it will distract the audience from listening to the presenter because they have too much to read on one single slide. We should avoid that.

B: Yes. Then when you prepare for your presentation, consider how much time you have for it and plan your time ***Q2*** really carefully, or you might end up rushing your speech if you're running out of time.

A: Or in my experience, you may find that you still have some time to kill when you actually have nothing to say.

C: Indeed!

Script 106

Sea otters, whose numbers were once estimated at 150,000–300,000 ***Q1***, were hunted extensively for their fur between 1741 and 1911. The recovery of the sea otter is considered an important success in marine conservation, although populations in the Aleutian Islands and California have recently declined or have plateaued at depressed levels. For these reasons the sea otter remains classified as an endangered species.

Sea otters have the thickest fur of any mammal. Their beautiful fur is a main target for many hunters. Archaeological evidence indicates that for thousands of years, indigenous peoples have hunted sea otters for food and fur. As part of the Maritime Fur Trade ***Q2***, large-scale hunting started in the 18th century when hunters and traders began to arrive from all over the world to meet foreign demand for otter pelts, which were one of the world's most

valuable types of fur. The hunting eventually killed approximately one million sea otters.

Sea otters are a classic example of a keystone species because their presence affects the ecosystem more profoundly than their size and numbers would suggest. Sea otters keep the population of certain sea floor herbivores, particularly sea urchins, in check. While the number of sea otters fell, the number of sea urchins rose *Q3*. Sea urchins graze on the lower stems of kelp, causing the kelp to drift away and die. Loss of the habitat and nutrients provided by kelp forests leads to profound cascade effects on the marine ecosystem. For example, North Pacific areas that do not have sea otters often turn into urchin barrens, with abundant sea urchins and no kelp forest.

第14天 DAY 14

轻松热身

Listen to the song Beautiful by Christina Aguilera and complete the lyrics with ***ONE WORD ONLY*** *for each answer.*

Beautiful

Don't look at me
Every day is so wonderful
And suddenly, it's hard to **1**
Now and then, I get **2**
From all the fame, I'm so **3**

I am beautiful no matter what they say
4 can't bring me down
I am beautiful in every **5** way
Yes, words can't bring me down
So don't you bring me down today

To all your friends, you're delirious
So **6** in all your doom
Trying hard to fill the **7**
The piece is gone and the puzzle is
8



That's the way it is
...

When the sun is **9** through
Then the **10** won't stay
And everywhere we go

The sun won't always shine
But tomorrow will find a way
All the other times
...

答案

1 breathe
3 ashamed（惭愧的）
5 single
7 emptiness（空虚）
9 shining
2 insecure（不安全的）
4 Words
6 consumed（消耗的）
8 undone（未完成的）
10 clouds

雅思听力技巧精要

如何猜生词的发音?

在雅思听力考试的读题环节，我们不时会碰到一些生词，这其中包括人名、地名、街道名、马戏团名等专有名词，也包括一些较生僻的词汇。有些考生碰到这些生词会习惯性地只根据上下文去猜它的大概意思，然后就跳过去，这其实是阅读考试中处理生词的方法。听力考试在读题时，要特别注意这些生词的发音，因为它们在原文中一般不会被同义替换掉，而是原词重现，因此是我们听音定位的关键。那么该怎样猜生词的发音呢?

英美人士在学英语的时候，其实不学音标，而是按照语感和字母及字母组合的发音去拼读单词的发音，然后再按照正确的发音进行纠正。因此，我们完全可以根据单词的拼写猜出这个单词的大概发音，其依据就是本书附录1（见字母及字母组合发音表）。在猜发音时有一个基本原则——先按照单词里的元音字母（a, e, i, o, u）对生词进行拆分，如Romano可以拆成Ro-ma-no，而有些生词还可以拆成若干我们熟悉的词，其发音也就迎刃而解了，如 Merrywhether (Merry-whether) 。至于重音的位置，并无固定规律，凭语感判断即可。总之，对于生词的发音只需要猜个大概就可以帮助我们在听做时定位了。

阶梯 6

高频形容词（一）及填空和听写练习

advanced /ədˈvɑːnst/ 高级的

发音提示：重音在van上；ced 的发音为/st/

搭配延伸：advanced course（高级课程）; advanced science（尖端科学）

词汇拓展：名词和动词形式为advance

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

Write ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER*** *for each answer.*

Signing up for a part-time job (Script 107)

Address: 1, **2**

Post code: 3

Telephone number: 4

Subject: 5

Would like to work in Customers Services:

First preference: work at a **6**

Position: 7 or waitering, NOT washing-up

Level of a foreign language: Spanish **8**

DAY 14

central /ˈsentrəl/ 中心的

发音提示：tral的发音为/trəl/

冷 记 忆：由centre/center+al衍生的形容词形式

搭配延伸：central location（中央位置）; central heating（中央暖气）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Waste recycling (Script 108)

Old newspapers are collected **1** of each month.

Name of the person to contact about recycling: Peter **2**

Address: 3

The nearest drop-off site: 4

Telephone number: 5

Email: 6

A **7** provided free of charge

8 are not collected.

classical /ˈklæsɪkl/ 古典的

冷 记 忆：class（品位）的形容词形式

搭配延伸：classical music（古典乐）



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Archaeology studies (Script 109)

All the 1st-year courses in Archaeology are taken with students of History except **1**

There are three **2** courses.

Take **3** as an example, which focuses on classification of historical objects

Assessment: by **4**

confident /ˈkɒnfɪdənt/ 自信的

发音提示：重音在con上
拼写雷区：以ent结尾
词汇拓展：名词形式为confidence（信心）



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

The influence of competition on males and females at workplaces (Script 110)

Only about **1** of females hold top positions on average in big companies at present.

Possible reasons: women's drawbacks in maths, science and **2**

Women and men receive unequal treatment even with similar skills & abilities.

Women and men often share the **3**

Research findings on how men and women deal with competition:

Men are often more **4**

Women are less likely to take **5**

Women are often not receptive of competitive **6**

Women usually do not enjoy challenges as much as men, which affects their future salaries and working **7**

convenient /kənˈviːniənt/ 方便的

发音提示：重音在ve上
拼写雷区：注意nien的拼写
词汇拓展：名词形式为convenience，如convenience store（便利店）

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Evolution of wasps and bees (Script 111)

1 The of bees has evolved significantly better than wasps.

2 Wasps use their stings to prey, while bees' stings are for

3 It has become more for modern plants to attract bees, because they have developed strong scent and colours to do so.

domestic /dəˈmestɪk/ 国内的；家庭的

发音提示：do的发音为/də/，c的发音为/k/

拼写雷区：do不要误写为de

冷 记 忆：do+me+stic

搭配延伸：domestic factor（家庭因素）；domestic use（家用）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Water resources in Australia (Script 112)

Two sources:

Above the ground: 1 dams

Underground: From the **2**

Main uses of water:

3

4

5 (e.g. paper making; food processing)

DAY 14

efficient /ɪˈfɪʃnt/ 高效的

发音提示：重音在fi上；cien的发音为/ʃn/

拼写雷区：双写f

词汇拓展：名词形式为efficiency

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

The robots (Script 113)

1 Robots can be used to explore, manufacture cars and develop future medicines.

2 They can also help with the control of

3 Currently the highest sale of robots is

4 A new generation of robots look like animals with eyes in the form of a tiny

5 Surgeries could be more and precise with the assistance of robots.

听写练习

Script 110 的部分内容将会为你朗读三遍，第一遍为正常语速；第二遍语速则较慢，并为你留出书写的时间；第三遍又为正常语速，请检查你的听写文本。

答案

advanced	1 8 Hill Road 2 North Park 3 C0290U 4 07789243663 5 Politics 6 hotel/hotels 7 bookkeeping/book-keeping 8 advanced level
central	1 every second week 2 Wisborough 3 No. 16 Bridge Road 4 Central Park 5 0119078924 6 *helpline@blackcat.com* 7 yellow box 8 Magazines
classical	1 Classical History 2 compulsory 3 Object Matters 4 coursework
confident	1 2% 2 engineering 3 workload 4 confident 5 risks 6 feedback 7 opportunities
convenient	1 tongue 2 self-defence 3 convenient
domestic	1 man-made 2 sea 3 agricultural 4 domestic 5 industrial
efficient	1 other planets 2 traffic 3 toys 4 camera 5 efficient

录音原文

Script 107

A: Before we get to the details of what part-time jobs you're interested in, I need to get some personal information from you.

B: Certainly.

A: What's your full name?

B: Alan Smith.

A: OK. Where are you living now?

B: 8 Hill Road ***Q1***.

A: Is that in the North Park ***Q2*** district?

B: Yes.

A: What's your post code?

B: C0290U ***Q3***.

A: Your telephone number is?

B: 07789243663 ***Q4***.

A: OK. What's your major?

B: I major in Politics ***Q5*** and also minor in Public Relations.

A: So out of this list what work place are you interested in?

B: Well, I'd like to work in the Customers Services, like hotels ***Q6***.

A: I see. What kind of job do you go for?

B: Well, I can do bookkeeping ***Q7*** since I have the related work experience. If there's no position available, waitering is OK as well. But I can't do washing. That's too much for me. Could you please note that?

A: Of course. Do you speak foreign languages?

B: Yes. I do. My Spanish is quite good actually. I would say it's at the advanced level ***Q8***.

A: That's wonderful.

Script 108

A: Hello! City Council Service Hotline. How can I help?

B: Hello! Can you let me know why my rubbish hasn't been collected this week? They usually come to collect rubbish on Wednesday but it's already Thursday today and nobody came!

A: I see. Have you seen the notice we put up on the noticeboard about the change of rubbish collection day?

B: Sorry I haven't.

A: Well, due to a special event going on this week, the rubbish collection will be done on Friday rather than Wednesday.

B: That will be tomorrow. Thanks. Oh. How about the collection of newspapers?

A: That happens on Friday every second week ***Q1***, not once a week like that of rubbish.

B: Now I know. By the way, whom can I talk to in our community if I'd like to discuss issues like recycling or security?

A: Well, I think the person you need to contact is Peter Wisborough. That's W-i-s-b-o-r-o-u-g-h ***Q2***. You can find his contact details on our website.

B: OK. May I also know where our nearest collection centre is?

A: What is your address exactly?

B: No.16 Bridge Road ***Q3***.

A: Let me see, your nearest drop-off site is the Central Park ***Q4***.

B: May I have their telephone number?

A: Hold on a minute. It's 0119078924 ***Q5***.

B: OK. Can I email them as well?

A: Certainly. Their email address is *helpline@blackcat.com* ***Q6***.

B: Thanks. I heard that now they provide residents with a yellow box ***Q7*** for rubbish collection free of charge. Is that true?

A: Yes. That's correct and you can pick up yours at your nearest drop-off site.

B: Thanks. By the way, do they also collect bottles?

A: Yes. But just glass bottles.

DAY 14

B: How about magazines?

A: Well, they do collect newspapers but I'm afraid not magazines ***Q8***. You have to find another way to recycle them.

B: Thanks so much for all your help.

A: You're welcome.

Script 109

A: I heard that as students of Archaeology, we actually take several courses together with students of History, right?

B: Yes. In fact all of your courses in the first year are the same as theirs. For example, European History. One exception is that only you shall take Classical History ***Q1***.

A: OK. Sounds interesting. How many courses do we have for the first term?

B: Well, you'll take 3 compulsory ***Q2*** courses. Not too many, eh?

A: Right.

B: One of the compulsory courses is Object Matters ***Q3***, for instance. It focuses on the classification of historical objects.

A: That appears a bit abstract to me.

B: Yes. But you'll be fine. There'll be no exams for this course and you'll be assessed on your coursework ***Q4***.

A: OK. That takes some pressure off me.

Script 110

As the world marks the 100th anniversary of International Women's Day next week, a study suggests few women hold the reins of power at big companies in Western nations. In fact, a number of research findings from the US, Canada and Europe show that women continue to be underrepresented in leadership and on average only about 2% ***Q1*** of females have held top jobs at big companies in the last two years. There are many reasons for this phenomenon. Globalization, weak enforcement of employment equity laws, access to employment insurance and childcare all hold women back. But one fact that cannot be neglected is that women have some disadvantages in such areas as math, science and engineering ***Q2***. As a result, they are often held back by their own weaknesses in professional development. However, even with similar skills and abilities, women and men sometimes receive unequal treatment, such as salaries, bonuses and promotion opportunities. Many professional women have filed complaints about this problem in particular, given that they often share the workload ***Q3*** with men but are not rewarded in proportion to their contributions.

On the other hand, the fact that few women hold top jobs at big companies is also related to how they deal with competition at workplaces compared with men. Men and women deal with competition differently. According to Luise Eichenbaum and Susie Orbach in their book *Between Women*, they found that women find themselves through connections with others while men develop by distinguishing themselves from others. Men tend to appear more confident ***Q4*** than their female counterparts at the workplace while women are often too afraid to take risks ***Q5***. This is often because many women aren't ready to leave their comfort zone. Women are also more fragile in the face of failure and less thick-skinned when being given competitive feedback ***Q6***. This may have something to do with the nature of women, which also means they are likely to be stereotyped in the workplace as the "vulnerable" ones. In general, women have been found to enjoy challenges less than men.

This may have a negative impact on their future salaries and working opportunities *Q7*, including the chance to make it to the top of their companies.

Script 111

Both bees and wasps belong to the order Hymenoptera. They are also members of the suborder Apocrita, characterised by a common narrow waist. Bees and wasps have other characteristics in common as well. But where do the similarities end? There are a few significant differences between bees and wasps. First of all, the bee tongue *Q1* is a long hairy structure that extends from a sheath-like modified maxilla. The primary action of the tongue is lapping, that is repeated dipping of the tongue into liquid. In contrast, the tongue of wasps is much shorter. Then wasps are generally more aggressive and likely to stalk public gatherings in search of human food. Bees are more mild-mannered. They focus on the flowers, not your sandwich. Another major difference is that when wasps sting, they mean to prey on their victims, but bees usually don't sting unless it is for self-defence *Q2*. The final difference between wasps and bees answers that age-old question: Do they die after they sting you? Both bees and wasps inject their venom with a stinger attached to their bodies. The honeybee's stinger, however, is barbed and it sticks into your flesh while the wasp's doesn't. When the honeybee tries to fly away, her stinger won't budge. Instead, it rips from her body. Since the stinger is attached to the honeybee's digestive system, she eventually dies from the trauma. However, wasps don't have this problem.

When it comes to growing flowers, honey bee pollination is extremely important. You will definitely want to plant flowers that attract bees because attracting bees will ensure that your flowers will grow and multiply. In fact, it has become more convenient *Q3* to do so because many modern plants have grown intense scent and colours to attract bees.

Script 112

Australian water resources are highly variable, both spatially and temporally. There are two main water sources in Australia. One is surface water resources stored in man-made *Q1* dams or reservoirs. This provides Australia with a significant proportion of its water. The other is groundwater, like seawater desalination. With large seawater desalination plants completed, the desalinated water from the sea *Q2* accounts for a larger percentage of water supply in Australia, though still less than half, due to the cost of its processing.

Water consumption in Australia from 2004 to 2005 was 18,767 gigaliters. The sectors of the economy that used this water were first of all agriculture. The agricultural *Q3* use occupied

65 per cent, which was mainly for irrigation. Then there was household, that is domestic *Q4* use of water, accounting for 11 per cent. This was water people drank, cooked with and used in their daily lives. After that was industrial *Q5* use, including manufacturing. This accounted for 20 per cent, such as water used for paper making and food processing. In addition, water was used for mining and producing electricity and gas.

Script 113

At present, there are two main types of robots based on their use. They are general-purpose autonomous robots and dedicated robots. Dedicated or specialised robots can be used for a variety of purposes. They can be used to do jobs that are physically inaccessible for human beings, like exploring what other planets *Q1* are like and collecting data from them. They can also do jobs humans find boring or dangerous, for example, car production and pharmaceutical tasks. In fact, over the last three decades, automobile factories have become dominated by robots. A typical factory contains hundreds of industrial robots working on fully automated production lines, with one robot for every ten human workers. In addition, they can play an important role in testing for future medicine. They are also used to dismantle bombs, pack boxes, answer phones, mow yards and explore deep sea ship wrecks. At present, some countries are even using robots for traffic *Q2* control.

Many of us would like to own a robot, but at the moment having a real robot is only a dream for most people. Yet we can always realise our fantasies by buying a toy, which explains why the largest sale of robots is actually the toy *Q3* robot! Until recently, most robots could either look like nothing but machines or like human beings, their creators. Now there has been a flourishing of animal-like robots. It is not just dogs that engineers are copying now, but shrews complete with whiskers, swimming lampreys, grasping octopuses, climbing lizards and burrowing clams. They have eyes in the form of tiny cameras *Q4*, and can use information about colours and shapes that these cameras gather in order to get around obstacles. These robots are used to perform surgeries which turn out to be more efficient *Q5* with even better precision than those performed by a real surgeon.

第15天 DAY 15

轻松热身

Listen to the song When You Believe by Mariah Carey and Whiteny Huston and complete the lyrics with ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *for each answer.*

When You Believe

Many nights we've prayed
With no **1** anyone could hear
In our hearts a hopeful song
We barely **2**

Now we are not afraid
Although we know there's much to fear
We were moving **3** long
Before we knew we could

There can be **4** when you believe
Though hope is frail, it's hard to kill
Who knows what miracles you can **5**
When you believe, somehow you will
You will when you believe



In this time of fear
When prayers so often **6** in vain
Hope seems like the **7**
Too swiftly flown away

Yet now I'm standing here
My heart's so full I can't **8**
Seeking faith and speaking words

I never thought I'd say
...

They don't always happen when you ask
And it's easy to **9** to your fears
But when you're **10** by your pain
Can't see your way straight through the rain
A small but still resilient voice
Says hope is very near
...

Just believe in your heart

答案

1 proof（证明，名词）
2 understood
3 mountains
4 miracles（奇迹）
5 achieve（实现）
6 prove（证明，动词）
7 summer birds
8 explain
9 give in（屈服）
10 blinded（被蒙蔽）

雅思听力技巧精要

配对题的读题和听做

- 精简待配项和问题。
- 做好录音中替换待配项的准备。
- 按照题号顺序匹配。
- 一道题只能匹配一个待配项。
- 注意，当待配项的数目大于题目的数量时，会有待配项配不出去。

阶梯 6

高频形容词（二）及配对和填空练习

complicated /'kɒmplɪkeɪtɪd/ 结构复杂的

发音提示：重音在第一个音节，最后的ted发音为/tɪd/

搭配延伸：a complicated system（复杂的系统）

词汇拓展：complicated既是complicate的过去式，又是形容词; 近义词为complex

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Complex problems (Script 114)

The title of the new book: "The Five Percent: Finding Solutions to Seemingly Impossible **1**"

According to the book, when confronted with **2** problems, we typically respond in one of three ways:

Initially we tend to feel **3**, feeling anxious and despair of our ability to respond effectively, and trying to **4** or a problem.

e.g Anthony and Kasha's initial approach to their **5** proceedings.

Short-term benefits of this strategy: eg. the temporary **6**

Long-term negative impact: eg. losing the **7** to solve the problem.

DAY 15

extra /'ekstrə/ 额外的（也可作名词）

发音提示：重音在前；a的发音为/ə/

拼写雷区：结尾是a，不是er

搭配延伸：optional extra（另计费用）

真题模拟

Complete the table below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Transferring from Chemistry to Engineering (Script 115)

Subjects	Advantages	Disadvantages
Chemistry	Good results last year	**1**
Engineering	More interesting Better **2**	**3** Higher fees

financial /faɪ'nænʃl/ 金融的

发音提示：cial的发音为/ʃl/

冷 记 忆：financ(e)+ial

搭配延伸：financial problems （经济问题）; financial services （金融服务）; financial aids （经济援助）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Money-spending advice for students (Script 116)

Need to have **1**

Make a **2**

Keep a **3**

DAY 15

fixed /fɪkst/ 固定的

发音提示：ed的发音为/t/

冷 记 忆：fix+ed，变为形容词

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Budgeting advice for students (Script 117)

1 expenses, e.g. food, water, electricity and other necessities

2 expenses, e.g. **3**, cinema, social events, etc.

foreign /'fɒrən/ 外国的

发音提示：g不发音，ei的发音为/ə/

拼写雷区：不要漏掉g

搭配延伸：foreign language（外语）

真题模拟

*Complete the sentences with the correct letter **A–H**.*

Library of Alexandria (Script 118)

Who made the following contributions to building the new Library of Alexandria?

A Library of Alexandria

B The Egyptian government

C Alexandria City Council

D Alexandria University

E Federico Mayor

F Suzanne Mubarak

G Foreign governments

H Mustafa El-Abbadi

1 started the construction of the new library.

2 was the Head of the International Commission of the new library.

3 provided the site for the new library.

4 requested money from various countries to fund the construction of the new library.

5 gave the equipment.

leisure /'leʒə(r)/ 休闲的（也可作名词，意为“闲暇”）

发音提示： ei的发音为/e/，sure的发音为/ʒə/

拼写雷区： 注意ei的拼写

冷 记 忆： lei（谐音“累”）+sure：该休闲一下了

搭配延伸： leisure time（休闲时间）; leisure wear（便装）; leisure activities（休闲活动）; leisure facilities（休闲设施）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

A study of reading habits (Script 119)

Research method: 1

Sampling: 2 selection

Major findings:

Reading **3** for study

Reading magazines as a **4** activity

mature /mə'tʃʊə(r)/ 成熟的

发音提示： 重音在ture上；ture的发音为/tʃʊə/；区别于形似词nature的发音

搭配延伸： mature students（成年学生）



真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Studying in Australia (Script 120)

1 Kira thought that Australian lecturers are easier to than those in her home country.

2 Paul thinks that Kira may be much more than before.

medical /'medɪkl/ 医学的

发音提示：c的发音为/k/；区别于medicine的发音

搭配延伸：medical centre （医疗中心）; medical services （医疗服务）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

New student orientation (Script 121)

New students

- should remember to register at the **1**
- must join **2**
- can attend activities organised by **3**
- can use **4**

natural /'nætʃrəl/ 自然的

发音提示：a的发音为/æ/；区别于nature的发音

冷 记 忆：natur(e)+al

搭配延伸：natural environment （自然环境）; natural medicine （天然药物）; natural resources （自然资源）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Buying furniture (Script 122)

Width of bed: 1

Price (including delivery): £ 2

Colour: 3

答案

complicated	1 Conflicts 2 complicated/complex 3 overwhelmed 4 deny, avoid 5 divorce 6 anxiety management 7 opportunity
extra	1 Boring 2 job opportunities 3 Extra workload
financial	1 financial goals 2 spending plan 3 money diary
fixed	1 Fixed 2 Optional 3 clothes
foreign	1 **H** Mustafa El-Abbadi 2 **F** Suzanne Mubarak 3 **C** Alexandria City Council 4 **E** Federico Mayor 5 **G** Foreign governments
leisure	1 interviews 2 random 3 books 4 leisure
mature	1 approach 2 mature
medical	1 medical centre 2 Student Union 3 student clubs 4 self-access labs
natural	1 140cm 2 265 3 natural

录音原文

Script 114

Complex problems may seem like they have no solution. The author of the new book called "The Five Percent: Finding Solutions to Seemingly Impossible Conflicts" *Q1*explains how we're likely to react when confronted with a complicated problem.

When faced with complex problems *Q2*, we typically respond in one of three ways. Often, our initial reaction is to feel overwhelmed *Q3*. We may feel anxious and despair of our ability to respond effectively. This motivates our attempts to deny or avoid a problem *Q4*. We might fail to recognize it altogether, or acknowledge the issues while simultaneously refusing to engage them. This characterized Anthony and Kasha's initial approach to their divorce proceedings *Q5*, when they chose to leave discussion about their vacation house until the end of the process. This strategy can have short-term benefits, such as the temporary management of anxiety *Q6*, and long-term negative consequences, such as a missed opportunity *Q7* to deescalate the conflict. It could even intensify the problem.

Script 115

A: Simon, I understand that you're keen to transfer from Chemistry to Engineering. But before making a final decision, it's important for you to look at the pros and cons of both subjects. What do you think?

B: Absolutely. Well, one of my major strengths for Chemistry is that I achieved fairly good results last year.

A: OK. So what makes you want to change?

B: Well, even though I've achieved good results in Chemistry, I still find it boring ***Q1***. That's why I'd really like to transfer to Engineering which I am more interested in.

A: I see. What are other reasons why you want to do Engineering?

B: I think the major reason is that with a degree in Engineering, one has better job opportunities ***Q2***. Obviously you have more things to choose from when you graduate with an Engineering degree. Better than Chemistry I believe.

A: Well, have you thought of the drawbacks of studying Engineering?

B: Yes. I know that there will be extra workload ***Q3***. So I need to work harder but I'm ready to take the challenge.

A: OK. But do you know that the tuition fees for Engineering are also much higher than for Chemistry?

B: Really? I have never thought of that actually.

Script 116

A: I find that a lot of students are having money problems. I'm no exception. Strange thing was that we had thought the money we had should be enough, but it actually wasn't. Could you give us some advice on how to spend money wisely?

B: Certainly. I think the most important thing to do is to have financial goals ***Q1*** before you spend money. That is to say you need to know what goals you have for spending your money. Secondly, students should make a spending plan ***Q2*** or be on a budget according to their financial goals. As you make a plan, you need to prioritise what things you're going to spend money on first and how much they may cost.

A: That does make a lot of sense. As far as I'm concerned, I don't really have a plan when I spend money. Actually I just spend it on whatever I think is important to me, more like randomly.

B: Well, you're certainly not the only one. One more thing, you need to keep a record of your spending. A money diary ***Q3*** often helps.

A: Money diary? That sounds like a great idea. Thanks.

B: You're welcome.

Script 117

A: Can you give some detailed financial advice for students?

B: Certainly. It's important that you divide all your expenses into fixed expenses and optional expenses.

A: OK.

B: By fixed ***Q1*** expenses, I mean daily expenses on your basic needs, such as food, water, electricity and other things that are necessary.

A: That's reasonable.

B: Then there are optional ***Q2*** expenses which are expenses on things that are not so important as those mentioned above. Things like clothes ***Q3***, cinema and social events all fall into this category.

A: Well, I guess my problem is that I have too many optional expenses, like buying new clothes I don't really need.

B: OK. So think twice before you buy things next time.

A: Right.

Script 118

The Library of Alexandria is a major library and cultural centre located on the shore of the Mediterranean Sea in the city of Alexandria, Egypt. It's a commemoration of the Ancient Library of Alexandria that was the largest and most significant great library of the ancient world but was lost in antiquity. Meanwhile it is also an attempt to rekindle some of the brilliance that the Ancient Library of Alexandria represented. The idea for the library dates back to the 1980s when scholars from the University of Alexandria sketched a plan to re-create the ancient library, both physically and intellectually. The scholar who played a critical role in inspiring the idea of reviving the old library was Prof. Mustafa El-Abbadi ***Q1*** of Alexandria University. He was also the author of the famous book entitled *The Life and Fate of the Ancient Library of Alexandria.*

By 1990, the notion of recreating the ancient library was soon enthusiastically adopted by other individuals and agencies. One leading supporter of the project was former Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak. UNESCO was also quick to embrace the concept of endowing the Mediterranean region with a centre of cultural and scientific excellence. In 1988, UNESCO organised an architectural design competition to choose a design worthy of the site and its heritage. It was won by a Norwegian architectural office from among more than 1,400 entries. Construction work began in 1995 and the complex was officially completed in 2002. With final preparations under way, Mrs. Suzanne Mubarak ***Q2***, who headed the International Commission for the library's revival, announced that the official opening of the library was going to be held on 23rd April, 2002, which coincided with International Book Day.

The library is located on what is believed to be almost the same site of the ancient library-museum complex, offered by the Alexandria City Council ***Q3***. The library cost $220 million to build, with $120 million fronted by the Egyptian government and another $100 million raised by UNESCO. Federico Mayor ***Q4***, then director general of UNESCO, embarked on a campaign to raise funds from individual countries and international organisations for the library's operation expenses. The library is made up of 13 floors over a total floor area of 69,000 square metres. The acclaimed design concept for the building is a simple circle inclined towards the sea. The inclined roof allows indirect daylight and a clear view of the sea. The modern equipment and facilities found in the library were generously donated by foreign governments ***Q5***. One interesting fact is that one third of the structure is underground, with the remaining two-thirds thrusting upwards, which is a symbol of the transition of knowledge from the past into the future.

Script 119

A: OK. So what research method did you apply in your project?

B: For our project, we mainly interviewed ***Q1*** people, talking to them, asking them questions rather than using written questionnaires.

A: Why was that? I myself use questionnaires a lot in my research.

B: Well, that was because we aimed to collect more in-depth data from our participants, not just numbers or figures.

A: I see. What was your sampling strategy?

B: We used random ***Q2*** selection and sampled 20 people in total, including both males and females.

A: So you selected your interviewees randomly.

B: Correct. You can find the relevant details in our project report if you're interested.

A: OK. Thanks. What are your key research findings?

B: Well, one of our findings is that when people study and do academic work, they tend to read books ***Q3***.

A: That makes sense.

B: Then people read magazines for a different purpose. They read for pleasure as a leisure ***Q4*** activity.

A: OK. I'd like to add some. I think we usually read journal articles to acquire academic knowledge, particularly for references.

B: Yes. That's right.

Script 120

A: So Kira, what are your impressions of the lecturers in Australia?

B: Well, I'm from Britain so I can't help comparing them with my lecturers back home. I think most of the lecturers here are more friendly and it's often easier to approach ***Q1*** them.

A: OK. So, tell me Kira, do you enjoy your life and study here?

B: Yes. I do, Paul. Obviously there are difficulties I have to deal with, like the weather. It is really hot in summer and I miss the English summer time! Also I have to work part-time at a local hospital. So it's quite a stressful life, but it's also enjoyable and fulfilling in many ways! Besides, you get to learn to deal with things on your own. So you become more independent.

A: Honestly, Kira, it seems to me that you're much more mature ***Q2*** than before!

B: Really? Well, you grow and change, right?

Script 121

A: There are several things to do after you get enrolled at the faculty and are given your student card which is also your library card. First of all, you need to register at the university medical centre ***Q1*** to receive vaccine injections.

B: Will that be at the Health House?

A: Actually it's at the Student Union Building. Have you been there yet?

B: Yes. I attended a couple of workshops there. It is a nice building.

A: Do you know you're automatically a member of the Student Union ***Q2***?

B: No. I didn't know. So it's compulsory?

A: Right. It will do you a lot of good and the Student Union will fight for your rights and welfare of the students.

B: That's great. I also saw posters about many student organisations and societies, such as the Drama Society and the Debate Society. They looked really interesting.

A: Yes. All the student societies and associations will put up a fair for the new students. Find it out if you're interested. Also student clubs ***Q3*** organise great activities such as outings or trips, career fairs and social events. You can attend them if you want.

B: Wow, I really look forward to that! One more question. As I'm a student of Sciences and spend a lot of time at the lab, I'm wondering if there's a lab at the university which we can have access to by ourselves.

A: Yes. There is. We have some self-access labs ***Q4*** that are open to students.

B: That's marvelous! Thank you for your help.

A: My pleasure.

Script 122

A: Hello! How can I help you?

B: Yes. I really like this bed here. How wide is it?

A: Just a second, let me check. Here, it's 140cm ***Q1***.

B: OK. What's the price? I can't see any price tag here.

A: Sorry about that. Let me check it for you. The price is 225 pounds, but that doesn't include delivery.

B: So how much is the cost of delivery?

A: Well, delivery to any address in town is 40 pounds.

B: So that's 265 ***Q2*** pounds in total.

A: Yes. And if you pay 290 pounds the delivery guy can assemble the bed and set it up for you.

B: Thanks. But my son can do it for me.

A: Sure. Do you like the colour of this bed here?

B: Yes. I do. White looks so pure and clean. Do you also have other colours?

A: We have dark and natural colours as well. What's the colour of the furniture in your room?

B: It's quite dark I would say.

A: In that case probably dark is the colour you should choose for your bed.

B: Well, maybe you're right, but I think I'll choose the "natural" ***Q3*** colour for a change.

A: No problem.

第16天 DAY 16

轻松热身

Listen to the song If I Were a Boy by Beyonce and complete the lyrics with ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** *for each answer.*

If I Were a Boy

If I were a boy
Even just for a day
I'd **1** bed in the morning
And throw on what I wanted and go

Drink **2** with the guys
And **3** girls
I'd kick it with who I wanted
And I'd never **4** for it
'Cause they **5** for me



If I were a boy
I think I could understand
How it **6** to love a girl
I **7** I'd be a better man
I'd listen to her
'Cause I know how it **8**
When you lose the one you wanted
'Cause he's taking you for granted

And everything you had got **9**

If I were a boy
I would **10** my phone
Tell everyone it's **11**
So they'd think that I was sleeping alone
I'd put myself first

And **12** as I go
'Cause I know that she'd be **13**
Waiting for me to come home
...
It's a little too late for you to come back
Say it's just a **14**
Think I'd **15** you like that

If you thought I would wait for you
You thought wrong

But you're just a boy
You don't understand
...

答案

1 roll out of
3 chase after（追）
5 stick up
7 swear
9 destroyed
11 broken
13 faithful（忠诚的）
15 forgive

2 beer
4 get confronted（被当面质问）
6 feels
8 hurts
10 turn off
12 make the rules
14 mistake

雅思听力技巧精要

如何做地图题、选图题和流程图题

地图题	出发点（看出/听出）；注意题号顺序和位置关系；留意图例；街道名和标志建筑名的发音；听时如身临其境
选图题	对选项分类；概括特点（用简单中、英文）；利用常识来帮助听懂
流程图题	一般流程顺序＝题号顺序；利用常识了解工作原理；猜生词的音和意

DAY 16

*地图题、选图题和流程图题在雅思听力考试中出现的频率相比其他题型并不高，请参考剑桥真题11和剑桥真题12中的相关题型。

阶梯 6
高频形容词（三）及填空练习

noisy /ˈnɔɪzi/ 吵闹的

冷 记 忆：noise去掉e，加y变成形容词

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Wind power in Australia (Script 123)

1 Wind power plants were originally built for purposes.

2 There are concerns that wind turbines can be and might harm birds.

3 The first wild wind turbine built in Australia was as large as a

personal /ˈpɜːsənl/ 私人的

冷 记 忆：person+al

搭配延伸：personal interest （个人利益）; personal tutor （辅导员）



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Getting special equipment for Dad (Script 124)

To use the Sports Centre, John's father needs

1

2

3

plastic /'plæstɪk/ 塑料的

发音提示：c的发音为/k/

搭配延伸：plastic bag（塑料袋）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Types of building materials (Script 125)

Manufactured materials: e.g. cement, bricks and tiles

More recently, **1**, asbestos, fabrics and metals

Natural materials need to undergo **2** before use.

e.g. **Wood:** cut and **3**

Stone: cut and **4**

practical /'præktɪkl/ 实际的

发音提示：前后两个c的发音都为/k/；区别于practice的发音

冷 记 忆：practic(e)+al

搭配延伸：practical needs（实际需求）; practical purpose（实用目的）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Making inquiries about a part-time diploma (Script 126)

Subject: 1

All the units of the course include:

2 to talk to one's course tutors

3 for first-hand data

4 for hands-on experience

professional /prəˈfeʃənl/ 专业的，职业的（也可作名词，意为“专业人士”）

发音提示： ssion的发音为/ʃn/

拼写雷区： 双写s

冷 记 忆： profession+al

搭配延伸： professional artist （职业画家）; professional woman （职业女性）

真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Interviewing Prof. Tim Smith (Script 127)

1 The title of Tim’s latest book is

2 Tim thinks that simulation is particularly important for teaching.

3 Tim’s book includes from his research.

rare /reə(r)/ 罕见的

发音提示： 与share的发音类似

搭配延伸： rare fish （珍稀鱼类）; rare trees （罕见树木）

词汇拓展： 副词形式为rarely，意为“很少地”，表否定含义；区别于really



真题模拟

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

The Wildlife World (Script 128)

There is a **1** for blind visitors.

2 about wild animals are given every day.

Main attraction: 3

The **4** at the zoo are expensive.

Entry fee: £ 5

regular /'regjələ(r)/ 规则的

发音提示：重音在re上
拼写雷区：ar结尾
搭配延伸：regular meeting（例会）; regular exercise（常规锻炼）
词汇拓展：副词形式为regularly；反义词为irregular

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.
*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

How to revise for exams (Script 129)

Need to make a plan, usually **1** in advance of end-of-term exams.
When making plans, consider emergencies and time for **2**
Revision should be done **3** after class.
Study shows that **4** of what has been learned may be forgotten if it is not revised within 24 hours.

senior /'si:niə(r)/ 高级的

发音提示：ior的发音为/ɪə(r)/
拼写雷区：or结尾
搭配延伸：senior staff（高级人员）; senior citizens（老年人）

真题模拟

Complete the notes below.
*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Arranging a business talk (Script 130)

The topic of the talk: The Forbes book of business quotations

Speaker: Dave **1**

Advertising: local newspapers, the Internet, **2** and contact clients by **3**

4 will give a speech before the talk.

standard /'stændəd/ 标准的（也可作名词）

发音提示： ard的发音为/əd/

拼写雷区： 是ar，而非er

冷 记 忆： stand+ard

真题模拟

Complete the form below.

*Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Getting insurance for private contents (Script 131)

Type of insurance: 1 Contents Insurance

Length: 2

Name: Tracy **3**

Telephone number: 4

Occupation: 5

Cost of items:

6**:** $2,000

Laptop: $1,500

Antique 7**:** $2,100

8**:** $200

temporary /'temprəri/ 暂时的

发音提示： pora的发音为/prə/

拼写雷区： tempor + ary

冷 记 忆： tempor表示时间，意为“暂时的”

拼写雷区： temporary work（临时工作）；temporary accommodation（短暂的住所）；temporary arrangement（临时安排）；temporary relief from pain（短暂的解痛）

词汇拓展： 形近词有temper（性情），temperature（温度）；反义词为permanent（永久的）

真题模拟

*Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, or **C**.*

Temporary employment (Script 132)

1 All of the statements about temporary work is true **EXCEPT**

A temporary employees are sometimes called "temps".

B white-collar workers are unlikely to do temporary work.

C temporary employment has a time limit based on the need of the employers.

2 Temporary work **CANNOT** be referred to as

A secondment.

B odd jobs.

C temporary employment.

3 Temporary workers

A work both part-time and full-time.

B receive benefits just like permanent employees.

C can only find work through a temporary work agency.

traditional /trə'dɪʃənl/ 传统的

发音提示：重音在di上；区别于trade的发音

冷 记 忆：tradition+al

真题模拟

Complete the form below.

*Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Buying a house (Script 133)

Client details	
Name:	Belinda Lee
Address:	59 **1** Avenue
Post code:	**2**
Contact telephone:	**3** (8.30 a.m.–4.00 p.m.)
Would like to buy	**4** style

urban /ˈɜːbən/ 城市的

发音提示： ur的发音为/ɜː/，an的发音为/ən/

拼写雷区： an结尾

冷 记 忆： urb+an

搭配延伸： urban area（市区）; urban lifestyle（城市化的生活方式）



真题模拟

Complete the sentences below.

Write ***ONE WORD ONLY*** *for each answer.*

A study of insects (Script 134)

1 Generally insects from areas are safer than those in the rural areas.

2 It is easier to some insects from water.

答案

noisy	1 research 2 noisy 3 plane
personal	1 stairlift 2 armchair 3 personal alarm
plastic	1 plastics 2 processing 3 seasoned 4 polished
practical	1 Microbiology 2 tutorials 3 fieldwork 4 practical work
professional	1 *Professional Learning* 2 in-class 3 results
rare	1 touch table 2 Special talks 3 famous rare lions 4 restaurants 5 4.90
regular	1 six/6 weeks 2 breaks 3 immediately and regularly 4 80%
senior	1 Cowper 2 conference poster 3 email(s) 4 Senior manager
standard	1 Standard 2 2/two years 3 Galloway 4 033835071 5 student 6 Camera 7 ring 8 Carpet
temporary	1 B 2 A 3 A
traditional	1 Franklyn 2 TY1 6WU 3 01937634889 4 traditional
urban	1 urban 2 count

录音原文

Script 123

A: Now, let's look at some facts about wind power in Australia.

B: OK. Did you know that the first wind power plants were built to carry out research ***Q1*** rather than to produce power?

A: Really? That's an interesting fact! You know we've discussed many advantages of wind power but one of its major drawbacks is that it can be really noisy ***Q2***. Each wind turbine can generate the same level of noise as a family car travelling at 70 miles per hour. Can you imagine that?

B: Wow! That's certainly impressive. Another possible downside of wind turbines is that birds might be hurt by them, right?

A: Yes. That's quite possible given the size of the turbine.

B: Ha! Listen, the first turbine ever built in this country was the size of a plane ***Q3***!

A: That's huge. Now I really want to see a wind turbine for real!

B: Me too.

Script 124

A: Since my father has some special needs, I was wondering if the Sports Centre could provide some facilities for him.

B: Well, John. We'll certainly do as much as we can. So what equipment do you need?

A: Thanks. The first thing on the list is a stairlift ***Q1***. This is used to lift him up and down stairs.

B: Alright, we do have it. Do you also need a wheelchair?

A: That's not necessary, but we do want an armchair ***Q2*** so that he can have a good rest in it.

B: That's no problem at all.

A: Then we need a personal alarm ***Q3*** in case there's an emergency and he needs urgent help.

B: Sure. We do have that in stock.

A: Thank you so much for your help.

B: You're most welcome.

Script 125

Cement, bricks and tiles are the main building materials used in the construction of buildings. Today, an increase in the demand for various building materials has led to the creation of many building material manufacturing companies. More recently new types of

building materials are being manufactured, such as plastics *Q1*, asbestos, fabrics and metals which are used for the structural framework of larger buildings. Then there are natural materials which still are used in the construction of buildings, but they can't be used unless they undergo processing *Q2*. For example, wood as a generic building material should be cut and seasoned *Q3* before it can be used for building houses. Because of the diverse character of different types of wood, it can be used for any type of structure in most climates. Another example is stone which needs to be cut and polished *Q4* before use. As a matter of fact, the basic types of building materials were traditionally mud, stone and brush.

Script 126

A: Hello! Can I ask you some questions about your Microbiology *Q1* programme?

B: Certainly. It's a part-time course, you know that?

A: Yes. Actually that's why I chose it. I'm a school teacher of Biology.

B: OK.

A: What units are included in the programme?

B: Let's see. There are Microbial Ecology, Bacterial Growth and Metabolism, Mycology and Virology.

A: Thank you. So how are the units delivered?

B: All the units have tutorials *Q2* so that you have the opportunities to talk to your course tutors about any problems you have with the course, particularly regarding writing essays and other coursework.

A: Good.

B: Then you'll do fieldwork for all the units.

A: That's great. I like doing fieldwork *Q3* which provides lots of first-hand data.

B: Yes. There's also practical work *Q4* for each unit. That will enhance your hands-on experience I think.

A: Correct. Thanks for your help.

B: No problem.

Script 127

A: Really nice to have this opportunity to talk with you, Tim.

B: It's a pleasure.

A: I heard that you've recently published a book called *Professional Learning* *Q1*.

B: Right.

A: Can you say something about it?

B: Certainly. It's mainly about teachers' professional learning. A teacher's professional learning journey is an ongoing process of inquiry into, and reflection on their practice. It also includes learning activities and programmes designed to enhance their professional knowledge, skills and attitudes.

A: I see.

B: In particular I think it's important that teachers learn to use in-class ***Q2*** simulations to better engage their students in the classroom.

A: What does that mean?

B: That is to simulate the real-life situation in class to help students make more meaning of what they learn.

A: That's a good idea.

B: I also presented many of my research results ***Q3*** in the book. In short, what teachers know, do and believe has a major influence on what students learn. If we are to improve the quality of teaching and learning in our schools, we must invest in the learning of teachers.

A: Can't agree more.

Script 128

At the Wildlife World you can see a variety of wild animals. Apart from that, many facilities are provided to suit the different needs of all the visitors. For the blind there is a touch table ***Q1*** and for those wheelchair users there is a wheelchair access toilet at the Information Centre. At the Lecture Theater you can hear daily special talks ***Q2*** about wildlife. You'll learn many interesting facts about the wild animals in the zoo such as elephants, crocodiles and gorillas. As you can see from the booklet, the main feature of the zoo that attracts numerous visitors is its famous rare lions ***Q3***. I'm sure you'll be particularly interested in them, if you have seen the film *Lion King*.

The Wildlife World indeed is a wonderful place to visit, but it also has a significant downside. The restaurants ***Q4*** in there really cost you a fortune. So probably you should take some food and drinks with you. There are a couple of cafes, but I wouldn't recommend the coffee offered there. Anyhow you can buy some special souvenirs featuring animals at the gift shop. Oh, the entry fee is £4.90 ***Q5***. I know it used to be a bit cheaper which was 4.60. But it still is a good price.

Script 129

A: Sarah, can we talk about how to revise for exams in today's counseling session?

B: Certainly. What's your problem with that?

A: Well, I often do the last-minute "cramming" for exams. Honestly it is very stressful and I hardly ever got any good marks.

B: I bet you won't be able to remember much of it within a few days of leaving the exam room, right?

A: That's true! Do you have any advice about that?

B: OK. To begin with, it makes much more sense to start exam revision in plenty of time, usually six weeks ***Q1*** for end-of-term exams. All it takes is a little planning and self-discipline to avoid those late nights, cold sweats and so-so grades.

A: I did make revision plans a couple of times, but they didn't work out. I just couldn't stick to the plan I'm afraid.

B: Well, when you make plans you need to take into account time for breaks ***Q2*** and possible emergencies.

A: That's right. I just forgot that!

B: I would also suggest another kind of revision to you. That is different from exam revision and you should do it immediately and regularly ***Q3*** right after you've had the class, like on the night when you attended the lectures.

A: Now that's something I often neglect. I tend to leave it until before exams.

B: Well, do you know how much you'll forget if you don't revise it in time?

A: I'm not sure. 60%, perhaps?

B: According to a survey conducted by some educational psychologist, you may forget as much as 80% ***Q4*** of what you have learned if you don't revise it within 24 hours.

A: Wow, that's a fact I should remember.

DAY 16

Script 130

A: The keynote speaker will make a presentation called "The Forbes book of business quotations".

B: Sounds fascinating. Have you got the speaker's full name? I guess it's Dave Cooper, right?

A: Let me check. It's Cowper ***Q1***, not Cooper. C-o-w-p-e-r.

B: OK. So how are we going to do publicity for the conference?

A: Well, obviously we need to do advertising. Mainly in the local newspapers and on the company website, I think.

B: Yes. That's what we usually do. But I think we should also create a conference poster ***Q2*** to distribute as much as we can.

A: That's a great idea. Then what do you think is the best way to let our clients know about the conference?

B: How about telephone? We've got all their numbers and it's direct and simple.

A: That could work, but there are quite a few calls to make. What about emails ***Q3***?

B: Well, that may not be as direct as telephone calls, but it does save so much time especially with the group emails available now. I'll do that.

A: Now, who shall give a speech before the talk?

B: I believe it's our senior manager ***Q4***.

A: OK. So now we're all set.

Script 131

A: So what type of insurance can I apply for?

B: Well, I think you should get Standard ***Q1*** Contents Insurance rather than home insurance.

A: OK. And I'd like to make it for two years ***Q2***.

B: Alright. Now before I can process your insurance policy I need some personal details from you.

A: Sure.

B: May I have your full name please?

A: Tracy Galloway. That's G-a-l-l-o-w-a-y ***Q3***.

B: Tracy Galloway. OK. What's your telephone number?

A: It's 033835071 ***Q4***. If I'm not available to answer the phone, please leave me a voice message and I'll get back to you as soon as I can.

B: Good! And you're a student ***Q5***, right?

A: Yes, I am. My job as a restaurant waitress is just temporary.

B: Now, what items would you like to insure and how much do they cost?

A: Let me see. The camera ***Q6*** cost me about $2,000. It's a top brand and quite a good one. Also a bit expensive. You see, I only paid $1,500 for my laptop. Oh, then my ring ***Q7***! It's an antique, really old, from my grandmother. That cost about $2,100 I think.

B: Anything else?

A: Mmm, the carpet ***Q8***. I really like it, just in case it's damaged. The cost is $200.

B: OK.

Script 132

Temporary work or temporary employment is also called odd jobs *Q1*. It refers to an employment situation where the working arrangement is limited to a certain period of time based on the needs of the employing organization *Q1*.Temporary employees are sometimes called "contractual", "seasonal", "interim", "casual staff", "outsourcing", "freelance"; or the word may be shortened to "temps". In some instances, temporary, highly skilled professionals, particularly in the white-collar worker fields *Q1*, such as law, engineering, and accounting, refer to themselves as consultants.

Temporary work is different from secondment *Q2*, which is the assignment of a member of one organisation to another organisation for a temporary period, and where the employee typically retains their salary and other employment rights from their primary organisation, but they work closely within the other organisation to provide training and the sharing of experience.

Temporary workers may work full-time or part-time depending on the individual situation *Q3*. In some instances, temporary workers receive benefits, such as health insurance, but usually benefits are only given to permanent employees *Q3* as a cost-cutting measure by the employer to save money. Not all temporary employees find jobs through a temporary employment agency. *Q3* With the rise of the Internet and 'gig economy', many workers are now finding short-term jobs through freelance marketplaces: a situation that brings into being a global market for work.

A temporary work agency, temp agency or temporary staffing firm finds and retains workers. Other companies, in need of short-term workers, contract with the temporary work agency to send temporary workers, or temps, on assignments to work at the other companies. Temporary employees are also used in work that has a cyclical nature, requiring frequent adjustments to staffing levels.

DAY 16

Script 133

A: Hello! Can I help you?

B: Hello! I'd like to look at some properties listed at your agency. I saw some pictures posted on your windows which looked interesting.

A: Sure. Would you like to rent or buy a house?

B: Well, I am renting one at the moment but I'm hoping to buy a property and own my own house.

A: Sounds great! Can I take some customer details from you first so that we can set up a profile for you?

B: OK. My name is Belinda Lee.

A: Thanks. May I also have your address please?

B: It's 59 Franklyn ***Q1*** Avenue.

A: 59, Franklyn. Does it end with l-i-n?

B: No. It ends with l-y-n.

A: OK. And your post code is?

B: Let me see... It's TY1 6WU ***Q2***.

A: How can we contact you?

B: My telephone number is 01937634889 ***Q3***. It's my day-time work number and I work from 8:30 a.m. till 4:00 p.m. You can call me during those times.

A: Thanks. Now, what style would you like for your future house?

B: I used to fancy the modern style. But now I prefer the traditional ***Q4*** houses.

A: Alright.

Script 134

There are well over 1 million different known species of insects in the world, and some experts estimate that there might be as many as 10 million. On land there isn't anywhere you can go that you can't find some insects. Even in the frozen extremes of Arctica and Antartica, you'll locate some insects alive and active during the warmer months.

You will find that insects are ubiquitous: they are in the soil beneath your feet, in the air above your head, as well as on and in the bodies of the plants and animals around you. One important fact you should know is that normally insects in the urban ***Q1*** areas are safer for human beings than those from the countryside. Although insects live everywhere on land, very few of them have found a home in the sea but plenty live in the water. It is also easier to count ***Q2*** many water insects underwater. Some of the most adventurous insects are the Brine Flies. You can find them living in the strangest places including the larva of Ephydra hyans in Mono Lake California which is nearly as salty as the Dead Sea.

阶梯 6
词汇拓展训练

请根据录音完成单词及短语拼写。（共3组，110个单词和短语）

注意只有一次机会，并且单词及短语的朗读顺序跟题目可能不同。

第1组

1 s.....; t.....; h.....; a.....
2 t.....; s.....; w.....; w.....
3 s.....; s.....; p.....; s.....
4 d.....; c.....; p.....; e.....
5 g.....; c.....; v.....; p.....
6 s.....; t.....; a.....; e.....
7 w.....; w.....; s.....; s.....
8 t.....; t.....; l.....; g.....
9 k.....; r.....; h.....; v.....
10 s.....; c.....; p.....; d.....

第2组

1 p.....; w.....; s.....; p.....
2 m.....; j.....; a.....; c.....
3 m.....; n.....; m.....; b.....
4 f.....; b.....; c.....; r.....
5 I.....; f.....; h.....; s.....
6 s.....; m.....; f.....; c.....
7 l.....; r.....; s.....; v.....
8 s.....; s.....; t.....; c.....
9 w.....; i.....; r.....; y.....
10 c.....; d.....; e.....; i.....

第3组

1 w..... t.....; u..... d.....; X-..... s.....
2 n..... c.....; m..... a.....; m..... m.....
3 m..... o.....; f..... m.....; a..... c.....
4 w..... p.....; t..... w.....; t..... m.....
5 t..... s.....; s..... e.....; a..... l.....
6 m..... r.....; m..... m.....; s..... b.....
7 f..... p.....; f..... i.....; f..... t.....
8 r..... s.....; s..... l.....; r..... e.....
9 s..... c.....; s..... l.....; f..... i.....
10 t..... w.....; e..... c.....; f..... n.....

第1组 答案

1 sugar（糖）; tongue（舌头）; honey（蜂蜜）; adventure（冒险）
2 tent（帐篷）; seeds（种子，复数）; weeds（杂草，复数）; windy（多风的）
3 seasonal（季节的）; smoother（更平滑的）; pure（纯的）; shady（阴凉的）
4 decision（决定）; comparison（比较）; poison（毒药）; extension（延期）
5 grammar（语法）; conservation（保护）; vocabulary（词汇）; purpose（目的）
6 slim（苗条的）; torn（撕碎的）; artistic（艺术的）; excellent（优秀的）
7 wetlands（沼泽地，复数）; workforce（劳动力）; shellfish（贝类）; self-defense（自卫）
8 toaster（烤面包机）; tourism（旅游业）; lounge（休息室）; garbage（垃圾）
9 kindergarten（幼儿园）; request（请求）; hobbies（嗜好，复数）; variety（种类）
10 stock（存货；股票）; cupboard（碗橱）; pension（养老金）; dawn（黎明）

2 第2组 答案

1. pilot（飞行员）; wardrobe（衣柜）; stove（炉子）; purple（紫色）
2. married（已婚的）; journey（旅途）; audience（观众）; conversation（对话）
3. mouse（老鼠；鼠标）; needle（针）; motor（发动机）; beans（豆子，复数）
4. frozen（冷冻的）; butter（黄油）; chilled（冷藏的）; rocket（火箭）
5. Italian（意大利的）; feathers（羽毛，复数）; handle（把手；解决）; scene（场景）
6. survey（调查）; menu（菜单）; fence（篱笆）; captain（队长；船长）
7. liquid（液体）; regular（常规的）; solid（固体）; valley（山谷）
8. solution（解决）; stereo（立体声；音响）; tube（管子；地铁）; church（教堂）
9. wooden（木头的）; iron（铁；熨斗）; rope（绳子）; yard（院子）
10. castle（城堡）; definition（定义）; evidence（证据）; influence（影响）

3 第3组 答案

1. water tank（水箱）; unhealthy diet（不健康的饮食）; X-ray scanner（X射线扫描仪）
2. nursing care（护理）; mental ability（心智能力）; money management（货币管理）
3. micro-wave oven（微波炉）; formal meeting（正式会议）; academic circle（学术界）
4. water pipe（水管）; temple walls（寺庙墙壁）; tape measure（卷尺）
5. tutorial system（导师制）; sensible exercises（合理锻炼）; advanced lessons（高级课程）
6. market research（市场调研）; mass media（大众传媒）; smart board（智能板）
7. farming product（农产品）; food intake（食品摄入）; flower taste（花的味道）
8. rock salt（岩盐）; self-access lab（自助进入的实验室）; resit exams（补考）
9. story conference（讨论故事选材的会议）; student loan（学生贷款）; fishing industry（捕鱼业）
10. tap water（自来水）; economy class（经济舱）; flight number（航班号）

雅思中高级阶梯听力——泛听影视材料推荐



哈利·波特系列

（推荐第一部）



BBC 神秘博士系列剧

（推荐第一季和第二季）



IT狂人

（典型英式幽默）



澳洲乱世情

（适应澳音及了解澳洲历史文化背景的佳作）

LISTENING

2

CHAPTER THREE

第三章

高级阶梯快训

（突破雅思 7-8 分）

本章提示

本章主要针对广大考生较为生疏的词汇进行训练，词汇水平与大学英语四、六级考试词汇相当。同时，快训也进入高级阶段，开始围绕核心词汇进行大量的听记和替换训练，快训方式以句子听记和替换练习的形式出现。注意，每个句子读三遍，即快、慢语速和正常语速各一遍，要求先听记，然后试着在30秒内写出该句的替换。替换可以换单词，也可以换句型，替换的答案只是若干种替换中的一种，仅供参考。对很多考生来说，替换练习可能会比较难，所以并不要求大家写出每一句话的替换，但是可以通过这个练习来增强自己的同义替换意识。

每天的快训都从“轻松热身”开始，在本章的最后，我们还将进行本级阶梯词汇的拓展训练。

本级阶梯的词汇可以从掌握发音和意思入手，先把它们变成听读词汇，然后再逐步记住它们的拼写。

注意：突破同义替换是大家冲击7-8分的重点！

CHAPTER THREE

第17天 DAY 17

轻松热身

Listen to the song Valder Fields by Tamas Wells and complete the lyrics with ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *for each answer.*

Valder Fields

I was found on the ground by the
1
At Valder Fields and was almost
2
Lying in the sun after I had tried
Lying in the sun by the side

We had agreed that the **3**
would end at three hours over time
Shoelaces were tired at the **4**
I was running late I could apply
For another one I guess
If **5** are best
They said that there would be
6
And only **7**
...



She was found on the ground in a
8
Made at Valder Fields and was sound
asleep on the stairs outside the door
To the man who cried
When he said that he loved his life
We had agreed that the **9**

should take his keys to the **10**
In case he slept outside

And was found in two days
In Valder Fields 11

答案

1 fountain（'faʊntɪn）
2 dry
3 council（'kaʊnsl）
4 traffic lights
5 department stores
6 delays（dɪ'leɪz）
7 temporary（'tempərərɪ） pay
8 gown（gaʊn）
9 council
10 bedroom door
11 mountain view

雅思听力技巧精要

“雅思听力中的同义替换”之文字替换

雅思听力考试题目的文字和原文通常并不一致，而是一种同义替换关系。对于“烤鸭”们来说，需要在听到原文的时候，迅速反应出其中能与题目同义替换的部分，这是提高听力成绩的一大难点，也是高级听力词汇的训练重点。要想达到这种对同义替换的高度敏感性，就需要积累相关同义替换的词汇和短语，并多做替换练习。现在我们将重点练习第一种同义替换，也就是文字替换，首先我们来做一个练习。

请填出以下表达的替换说法。

and/**1**

two or three/**2**

maximum/**3**

minimum/**4**

advantage/**5**/**6**/strength

weakness/**7**/shortcoming/**8**/down side

in advance/**9**/**10**

drop/**11**/**12**.....

grow/**13**

cause/**14**

because/**15**/**16**/for

besides/apart from/**17**

but/**18**/**19**

e.g./**20**/**21**/for instance/**22**

答案

1 in addition to/as well as　9 ahead of time　17 on top of
2 a couple of　10 beforehand　18 however
3 up to　11 fall　19 nevertheless
4 start from　12 decrease　20 such as
5 merit　13 increase　21 for example
6 virtue/up side　14 reason　22 like
7 disadvantage/drawback　15 as
8 flaw　16 since

阶梯 7

高频词汇（一）及句子听记和替换练习

absence /'æbsəns/ *n.* 缺席，缺少

发音提示： a的发音为/æ/

拼写雷区： 注意结尾发/s/音的字母组合是ce

冷 记 忆： ab-“离开”+sent“出现”=没有出现,即“缺席的”；名词形式就是absence

搭配延伸： absence from work（缺勤）; in the absence of sth.（在没有……的情况下）

词汇拓展： ab-作为前缀，意思为“away”，理解为“离开，去掉”，如absurd（荒谬的），absent（缺席的）

句子听记：

替换练习：

administration /əd,mɪnɪ'streɪʃn/ *n.* 管理

发音提示： ad的发音为/əd/

冷 记 忆： ad+mini+stration

搭配延伸： MBA=Master of Business Administration（工商管理硕士）

词汇拓展： administrator（管理人员）

句子听记：

替换练习：



approach /ə'prəʊtʃ/ *n.* 方法；接近

拼写雷区： 双写p，类似的还有appointment

冷 记 忆： app+roach

句子听记：

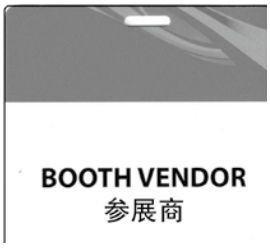
替换练习：

automatic /ˌɔːtəˈmætɪk/ *adj.* 自动的



发音提示：重音在ma上
冷 记 忆：auto+matic
搭配延伸：automatic gear change（自动换挡，与manual gear change“手动换挡”相对）
词汇拓展：副词形式是automatically（自动地）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

badge /bædʒ/ *n.* 徽章；牌子



冷 记 忆：bad+ge
搭配延伸：name badge（工牌；名牌）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

basin /ˈbeɪsn/ *n.* 盆子；水池



发音提示：a的发音为/eɪ/
冷 记 忆：bas(e)+in
搭配延伸：wash basin（洗手池）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

cartoon /kɑːˈtuːn/ *n.* 卡通

发音提示：重音在toon上
冷 记 忆：car+toon，音译为“卡通”
搭配延伸：cartoon films（卡通片）；cartoon books（漫画书）；cartoon characters（卡通人物）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

certificate /sə'tɪfɪkət/ *n.* 证书



发音提示：重音在ti上面；第一个c的发音为/s/，第二个c的发音为/k/

拼写雷区：注意tifi的拼写

冷 记 忆：cer+ti+fi+cate

搭配延伸：graduation certificate（毕业证书）; certificate of achievement（成就证书）; gift certificate（礼品券）

句子听记：……

替换练习：……

comics /'kɒmɪks/ *n.* 动漫



发音提示：com的发音为/kɒm/

搭配延伸：comic books（漫画书）

句子听记：……

替换练习：……

commercial /kə'mɜːʃl/ *adj.* 商业的 *n.* 商业广告

发音提示：重音在mmer上

拼写雷区：双写m

搭配延伸：commercial and banking centre（商业和金融中心）; TV commercial（电视广告）

句子听记：……

替换练习：……

DAY 17

context /'kɒntekst/ *n.* 语境；环境

发音提示：重音在前

冷 记 忆：con+text

搭配延伸：cultural context（文化环境）

句子听记：……

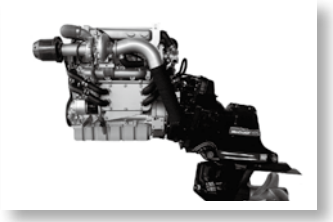
替换练习：……

dimension /daɪ'menʃn/ *n.* 维度



发音提示：重音在men上；di的发音为/daɪ/，sion的发音为/ʃn/
拼写雷区：是sion，而非tion；区别于mention
冷 记 忆：di+men+sion
搭配延伸：3-dimensional films（3D电影）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

engine /'endʒɪn/ *n.* 发动机



发音提示：重音在前
拼写雷区：结尾有e
冷 记 忆：中文音译为“引擎”
搭配延伸：search engine（搜索引擎）
词汇拓展：engineer（工程师）; engineering（工程学）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

experience /ɪk'spɪəriəns/ *n.* 经验

发音提示：p的发音浊化；区别于experiment的发音
冷 记 忆：ex+per+ience
搭配延伸：work experience（工作经验）; life experience（生活经验）
词汇拓展：形容词形式为experienced（有经验的）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

DAY 17

further /'fɜːðə(r)/ *adj.* 进一步的

发音提示：区别于father的发音
冷 记 忆：fur+ther
搭配延伸：further development（进一步发展）; further education（继续教育）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

gear /gɪə(r)/ *n.* 齿轮；挡

发音提示：与year的发音相似
冷 记 忆：year → gear
搭配延伸：gear change （变速杆）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



image /'ɪmɪdʒ/ *n.* 形象

发音提示：重音在i上，发音为/ɪ/；区别于imagine的发音
冷 记 忆：i+mage
搭配延伸：creation of a new image （一个新形象的创建）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



joint /dʒɔɪnt/ *adj.* 联合的 *n.* 关节

冷 记 忆：join+t
特别提示：动词加t变名词的还有weight (weigh+t), complaint (complain+t)等
搭配延伸：joint account （共同账户）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

label /'leɪbl/ *n.* 标签 *v.* 贴标签于

发音提示：a的发音为/eɪ/；区别于lab的发音
搭配延伸：red label （易燃物品红标签）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



method /ˈmeθəd/ *n.* 方法

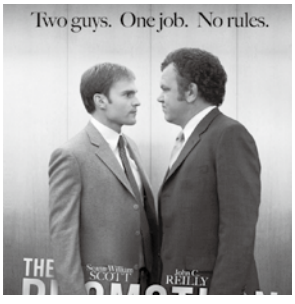
发音提示： o的发音为/ə/
搭配延伸： research method （研究方法）; methods of data collection （数据收集方法）
句子听记：
替换练习：

pattern /ˈpætn/ *n.* 模式

拼写雷区： 双写t, ern结尾
搭配延伸： eating pattern （饮食习惯）; thinking pattern （思维方式）
句子听记：
替换练习：

promotion /prəˈməʊʃn/ *n.* 促销；提升

发音提示： pro的发音为/prə/
冷 记 忆： pro+motion
搭配延伸： work promotion （工作提升）; special promotion （促销）
句子听记：
替换练习：

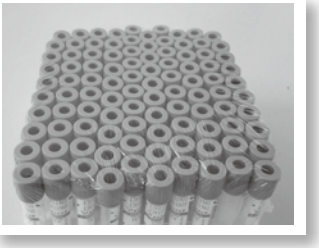


retail /ˈriːteɪl/ *n.* 零售

拼写雷区： 是tail，而非tale
冷 记 忆： re+tail （尾巴）
搭配延伸： retail store （零售商店）; retail outlet （零售店）; retail industry （零售业）
句子听记：
替换练习：



sample /'sɑːmpl/ *n.* 样本



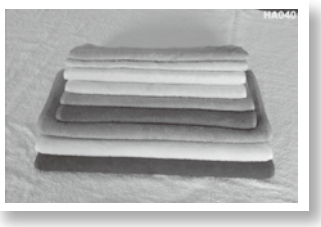
冷 记 忆： simple→sample
搭配延伸： sample survey （抽样调查）；blood sample （血样）
句子听记：
替换练习：

surface /'sɜːfɪs/ *n.* 表面



发音提示： ur的发音为/ɜː/
拼写雷区： 是ur，而非er
冷 记 忆： sur+face
搭配延伸： earth surface （地球表面）
句子听记：
替换练习：

towel /'taʊəl/ *n.* 毛巾



发音提示： ow与el不连读；区别于tower的发音
拼写雷区： 结尾是el，而非l
冷 记 忆： tow+el
搭配延伸： kitchen towel （厨房毛巾）；beach towel （沙滩巾）
句子听记：
替换练习：

DAY 17

vary /'veəri/ *v.* 变化

发音提示： 区别于very的发音
冷 记 忆： very→vary
词汇拓展： 形容词形式是various （各种各样的）；名词形式是variety （种类）
句子听记：
替换练习：

virtual /ˈvɜːtʃuəl/ *adj.* 虚拟的



发音提示：区别于visual的发音

冷 记 忆：virtu(e)+al

搭配延伸：virtual space （虚拟空间）; virtual reality （虚拟现实）; virtual meeting place （虚拟会面场所）; virtual learning （虚拟学习）

句子听记：……

替换练习：……

答案

absence	句子听记：The problem of left-behind children is essentially the absence of family education.
	替换练习：The absence of family education contributes to the issue of left-behind children.
administration	句子听记：In case of any problems, go to the Administration Officer for help.
	替换练习：The Administration Officer can offer you help when you have problems.
approach	句子听记：For this project we adopt a scientific approach.
	替换练习：A scientific approach is chosen for this project.
automatic	句子听记：Students are automatically registered as a member of the Student Union.
	替换练习：Students automatically become a member of the Student Union.
badge	句子听记：Staff need to put on their arm badge when entering the venue.
	替换练习：Staff are required to wear their arm badge on the site.
basin	句子听记：A wash basin is provided in each room of the building.
	替换练习：All rooms in the building provide a wash basin for the guests.
cartoon	句子听记：The book uses cartoons to illustrate its ideas.
	替换练习：Cartoons are used to help explain the ideas in the book.
certificate	句子听记：To be a helper, you need to have a higher certificate of childcare.
	替换练习：A helper is required to hold a higher childcare certificate.
comics	句子听记：The cartoons on display are chosen from newspapers and comics.
	替换练习：The organisers of the exhibition selected the cartoons from newspapers and comics.
commercial	句子听记：If we put on it a few commercials, we could manage the Union Radio Station.
	替换练习：The Union Radio Station can live on income from advertisements.
context	句子听记：In your report you need to present the cultural context of your nation first.
	替换练习：At the very beginning of your report, you must give the national cultural context of your country.

dimension	句子听记：	You can't exactly replicate something that is three dimensional, like our planet, on a flat piece of paper which has only two dimensions.
	替换练习：	Things that are three dimensional such as the earth, can't be exactly replicated on a flat piece of paper, because paper has only two dimensions.
engine	句子听记：	SUVs have a larger engine capacity, which is their main advantage.
	替换练习：	The main strength of SUVs is that their engine is more powerful.
experience	句子听记：	Work Experience Education provides paid or unpaid on-the-job experiences for secondary school students through the training agreements with employers.
	替换练习：	Through the training agreements with employers, secondary school students can gain paid or unpaid work experiences as Work Experience Education.
further	句子听记：	Young graduates will be offered further training by their employers.
	替换练习：	Employers will give further training to those young graduates.
gear	句子听记：	I'd want automatic gear change—I've never driven a car with manual gears.
	替换练习：	I want automatic gears rather than manual ones.
image	句子听记：	We can produce images of the earth's surface by means of computer-generation technology and with the help of satellite relays.
	替换练习：	We can collect information about the surface of the earth in the form of images using computer and satellite technology.
joint	句子听记：	I'd like to join the club with my wife so joint membership suits us.
	替换练习：	I want a joint membership since my wife will join the club with me.
label	句子听记：	At the quarantine service, the belongings most of the time are refused due to problems with the labels.
	替换练习：	The most common reason why belongings are not allowed to take in at the quarantine service is because there are problems with the labels.
method	句子听记：	This is an interactive lab that teaches what the scientific method is, and how scientists and others follow this method.
	替换练习：	This interactive lab teaches the definition of the scientific method and how scientists and other people follow it.
pattern	句子听记：	You need to pay special attention to the grain pattern of the timber.
	替换练习：	Special attention must be paid to the grain pattern of the timber.
promotion	句子听记：	Research has revealed that women accountants are more interested in promotion than their male counterparts.
	替换练习：	Studies have shown that female accountants are more interested in promotion than male accountants.
retail	句子听记：	The title of the book is *Business Retail Patterns*.
	替换练习：	The book is called *Business Retail Patterns*.

sample	句子听记：	Candidates need to record a sample programme to be considered for the volunteer job at the Union Radio Station.
	替换练习：	To compete for the volunteer job at the Union Radio Station, candidates must present a sample programme.
surface	句子听记：	The surface of Jupiter has changed a lot.
	替换练习：	Many changes have taken place on the Jupiter surface.
towel	句子听记：	If you haven't brought a towel with you, you can hire it from the reception.
	替换练习：	Towels are for hire at the reception.
vary	句子听记：	Building materials vary according to their types and shapes.
	替换练习：	There are different building materials with different types and shapes.
virtual	句子听记：	The line between what is virtual and what is real is beginning to fade.
	替换练习：	It is getting more difficult to tell what is virtual and what is real.

阶梯 7
词汇拓展训练

请根据录音完成单词拼写。（共2组，80个单词）

注意只有一次机会，并且单词的朗读顺序跟题目可能不同。

第1组

1 r……; s……; i……; e……
2 o……; c……; o……; i……
3 s……; o……; p……; p……
4 e……; f……; b……; b……
5 n……; n……; r……; s……
6 b……; c……; a……; s……
7 r……; c……; m……; s……
8 a……; m……; m……; p……
9 k……; b……; d……; f……
10 b……; a……; f……; r……

第2组

1 s……; f……; o……; g……
2 r……; a……; m……; r……
3 p……; s……; G……; w……
4 a……; i……; a……; s……
5 f……; l……; v……; c……
6 b……; a……; e……; f……
7 a……; c……; p……; p……
8 e……; f……; i……; c……
9 g……; a……; r……; c……
10 S……; c……; p……; e……

1 第1组 答案

1. roof（屋顶）; scar（伤疤）; injury（受伤）; ecosystem（生态系统）
2. optional（可选的）; calm（平静的）; oral（口头的）; immediate（立即的）
3. simulation（模拟）; observation（观察）; participation（参与）; persuade（劝说）
4. elevator（升降梯）; freezer（冰柜）; balcony（阳台）; bush（灌木）
5. nut（坚果）; nylon（尼龙）; rack（行李架）; stern（船尾）
6. barbecue（烧烤）; cabinet（橱柜）; attendance（出勤；参加）; stability（稳定）
7. repetition（重复）; correspondence（通信）; microchip（微芯片）; supervisor（监督人）
8. accurate（准确的）; mathematic（数学的）; miserable（悲惨的）; psychiatrist（精神病专家）
9. koalas（考拉）; breeding（饲养）; donkey（驴）; falcon（猎鹰）
10. buffet（自助餐）; abbreviation（缩写）; flourishment（繁荣）; respondent（回答者）

2 第2组 答案

1. signature（签名）; figure（数字）; ownership（所有权）; gender（性别）
2. redundant（多余的）; attentive（注意的）; medium（中等的）; reluctant（勉强的）
3. palm（手掌）; steak（牛排）; Greece（希腊）; willow（柳树）
4. association（协会）; institution（机构）; announcement（宣布）; scheme（计划；体制）
5. forestry（林业）; length（长度）; volunteer（志愿者）; consultant（咨询顾问）
6. badminton（羽毛球）; ancient（古代的）; extensive（广泛的）; familiar（熟悉的）
7. architecture（建筑学）; cultivation（培养）; participant（参与者）; plagiarism（抄袭）
8. explosion（爆炸）; fraud（造假）; ignorance（无知）; conquest（征服）
9. growth（增长）; appearance（出现；外表）; refreshment（点心）; cookies（曲奇饼）
10. Scotsman（苏格兰人）; cottage（小屋）; pottery（陶器）; exaggerate（夸大）

第18天 DAY 18

轻松热身

Listen to the song Love Story by Taylor Swift and complete the lyrics with ***ONE WORD ONLY*** *for each answer.*

Love Story



We were both young when I first saw you
I close my eyes
And the **1** starts
I'm standing there
On a **2** in summer air

See the **3**
See the party, the ball gowns
See you make your way through the **4**
And say hello, little did I know

That you were Romeo, you were throwing pebbles
And my daddy said: "Stay away from Juliet!"
And I was crying on the **5**
Begging you "Please don't go!", and I said

"Romeo, take me somewhere we can be alone
I'll be waiting; all there's left to do is **6**
You'll be the prince and I'll be the **7**
It's a love story baby just say 'Yes'"
So I sneak out to the **8** to see you

We keep **9** ‘cause we’re dead if they knew
So close your eyes
10 this town for a little while

‘Cause you were Romeo, I was a scarlet **11**
And my daddy said: “Stay away from Juliet!”
But you were everything to me
I was begging you “Please don’t go!”, and I said
...

Romeo save me, they try to tell me how to feel
This love is **12** but it’s real
Don’t be afraid, we’ll make it out of this mess
It’s a love story baby just say “Yes”
I got **13** of waiting

Wondering if you were ever coming around
My faith in you is **14**
When I met you on the **15** of town, and I said

“Romeo save me I’ve been feeling so alone
I keep waiting for you but you never come”
Is this in my head? I don’t know what to think
He knelt to the ground and pulled out a **16** and said

“Marry me Juliet
You’ll never have to be alone
I love you and that’s all I really know
I talked to your dad, go pick out a white **17**
It’s a love story baby just say ‘Yes’”
...

答案

1 flashback（闪回）
2 balcony（阳台）
3 lights
4 crowd
5 staircase（楼梯）
6 run
7 princess
8 garden
9 quiet
10 Escape（逃跑）
11 letter
12 difficult
13 tired
14 fading（凋谢）
15 outskirts（近郊）
16 ring
17 dress

雅思听力技巧精要

“雅思听力中的同义替换”之间接逻辑替换

除了直接的文字同义替换，还需要进一步掌握间接逻辑替换，这主要包括以下几类。

1. 数字替换，如
 3/4—most of; from A (to B) —at least A (at most B)
2. 双重否定表示肯定，如
 mustn’t/shouldn’t do without—must have
3. 主动被动替换，如
 protect—be protected by; move...underground—be buried
4. 反义替换，如
 bored—don’t enjoy; noisy—not quiet
5. 不同词性替换，如
 clearly—clarity; analyse—analytical
6. 定语前后替换， 如
 evening entertainment—entertainment in the evening;
 ocean surface—the surface of the ocean
7. 年代替换， 如
 mid 1900s—mid 20th century—1950s

阶梯 7

高频词汇（二）及句子听记和替换练习

assessment /ə'sesmənt/ *n.* 评估

发音提示：区别于access的发音
拼写雷区：两组ss
冷 记 忆：ass+ess+ment
搭配延伸：assessment of patients （对患者进行的评估）
词汇拓展：近义词为 evaluation （评价）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

assignment /ə'saɪnmənt/ *n.* 作业；分配

发音提示：g不发音
拼写雷区：双写s，不要漏掉g
冷 记 忆：as+sign+ment
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

assistant /ə'sɪstənt/ *n.* 助手

发音提示：重音在ssi上
拼写雷区：第一个s双写，ant结尾
冷 记 忆：ass+is+tant
搭配延伸：shopping assistant （店员）; personal assistant （私人助理）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

DAY 18

bacteria /bæk'tɪəriə/ *n.* 细菌

发音提示：重音在te上
拼写雷区：注意teria的拼写
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

cater /'keɪtə(r)/ *v.* 提供餐饮；迎合



发音提示： c的发音为/k/，a的发音为/eɪ/；er结尾听上去像名词，其实是动词
冷 记 忆： cat+er
搭配延伸： self-catered（不包餐的）; catering（提供饮食及服务）; catering facilities（公共饮食业设施）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

correction /kə'rekʃn/ *n.* 改正

拼写雷区： 双写r
冷 记 忆： correct+ion
搭配延伸： make corrections（更正）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

council /'kaʊnsl/ *n.* 委员会

发音提示： 第一个c的发音为/k/，第二个c的发音为/s/；同音词为counsel（忠告）
拼写雷区： 勿漏掉n；是cil，而非sel或cel
冷 记 忆： coun+cil
搭配延伸： city council（市议会）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

decoration /ˌdekə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 装饰

发音提示： c的发音为/k/
拼写雷区： 是or，而非er
冷 记 忆： 动词decorate去e，加ion变成名词形式
搭配延伸： decoration fee（装修费用）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

demonstration /ˌdemən'streɪʃn/ *n.* 示范，演示；证明

发音提示： mon的发音为/mən/
拼写雷区： 是mon，而非men
冷 记 忆： de+mon+stra+tion
搭配延伸： demonstration of special computers （特种计算机演示）
词汇拓展： 动词形式为demonstrate （展示；证明）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

diary /'daɪəri/ *n.* 日记

发音提示： ia的发音为/aɪə/；区别于dairy（乳制品）的发音和拼写
拼写雷区： 是ia，而非ai
冷 记 忆： dia+ry
搭配延伸： keep a diary （记日记）; on-line diary （在线日记）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……



dispose /dɪ'spəʊz/ *v.* 处理

拼写雷区： 是dis，而非des
冷 记 忆： dis+pose
词汇拓展： 名词形式为disposal（处理），如waste disposal （废料处理）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

dome /dəʊm/ *n.* 圆屋顶

发音提示： o的发音为/əʊ/，同Rome
搭配延伸： Skydome（建筑名，出自真题）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……



embassy /'embəsi/ *n.* 大使馆

发音提示：重音在em上；ba的发音为/bə/
拼写雷区：是em，而非en；双写s
冷 记 忆：em+bass+y
搭配延伸：embassy area（使馆区）
词汇拓展：embassador（大使）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



emergency /i'mɜːdʒənsi/ *n.* 紧急情况

发音提示：重音在mer上
冷 记 忆：e+mer+gen+cy
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



exhibition /ˌeksɪ'bɪʃn/ *n.* 展览

发音提示：重音在bi上，但ex上有次重音，发音为/eks/；h不发音
拼写雷区：不要遗漏不发音的h
冷 记 忆：ex+hi+bi+tion
搭配延伸：Art Exhibition（艺术展览）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



experiment /ɪk'sperɪmənt/ *n.* 实验；试验

发音提示：p在x后，在元音e前，浊化为/b/音；pe和ri应该分成两个音节发音
拼写雷区：是p，而非b
词汇拓展：形容词形式为experimental（试验的）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



fibre /'faɪbə(r)/ *n.* 纤维

发音提示：i的发音为/aɪ/
冷 记 忆：fi+bre
搭配延伸：organic fiber（有机纤维）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

flexible /'fleksəbl/ *adj.* 灵活的

拼写雷区：ible结尾，非able
冷 记 忆：flex+ible
词汇拓展：名词形式为flexibility（灵活性）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

genetic /dʒə'netɪk/ *adj.* 基因的，遗传的

发音提示：重音在ne上
冷 记 忆：gene（音译为“基因”）+tic
搭配延伸：genetic factor（遗传因素）
词汇拓展：genetics（遗传学）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

helmet /'helmɪt/ *n.* 头盔

发音提示：第一个e发音为/e/；第二个e发音为/ɪ/
拼写雷区：是met，不是mit
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

impact /ˈɪmpækt/ *n.* 影响



发音提示：重音在im上；ct的发音为/kt/
拼写雷区：p前面一般是字母m，而非n
冷 记 忆：im+pact
句子听记：.....
替换练习：.....

innovation /ˌɪnəˈveɪʃn/ *n.* 革新



发音提示：重音在va上
拼写雷区：双写n
冷 记 忆：innovat(e)+ion
词汇拓展：动词形式为innovate （创新）
句子听记：.....
替换练习：.....

insect /ˈɪnsekt/ *n.* 昆虫



发音提示：c的发音为/k/
冷 记 忆：in+sect
搭配延伸：injurious insect （害虫）
句子听记：.....
替换练习：.....

issue /ˈɪʃuː/ *n.* 问题

拼写雷区：双写s，ue结尾
冷 记 忆：is+sue
搭配延伸：environmental issues （环境问题）; family issues （家庭问题）
句子听记：.....
替换练习：.....

italic /ɪ'tælɪk/ *adj.* 斜体的



发音提示：重音在ta上；c的发音为/k/
冷 记 忆：参考Italy和Italian的拼写及发音来记忆
词汇拓展：italics（斜体字）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

layout /'leɪaʊt/ *n.* 布局

冷 记 忆：lay+out
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

migration /maɪ'greɪʃn/ *n.* 迁徙

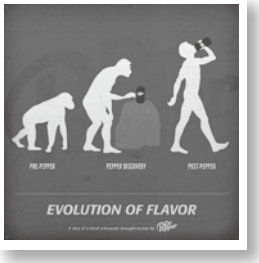


发音提示：mig的发音为/maɪg/
冷 记 忆：mig+rat(e)+ion
词汇拓展：动词形式为migrate（迁徙）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

objective /əb'dʒektɪv/ *n.* 目标 *adj.* 客观的

发音提示：重音在je上；区别于object的发音
冷 记 忆：objec+tive
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

original /ə'rɪdʒənl/ *adj.* 最初的



发音提示：重音在ri上；o的发音为/ə/；注意区别于其名词形式origin
冷 记 忆：o+ri+gin+al
词汇拓展：副词形式为originally（原来）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

priority /praɪˈɒrəti/ *n.* 优先

发音提示：重音在o上；pri的发音为/praɪ/，而不是/prɪ/
拼写雷区：前后有两个ri；复数形式为priorities（优先权）
冷 记 忆：pri+or+ity
搭配延伸：make sth. a priority（视……为当务之急）；priority for sth.（……优先）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

qualification /ˌkwɒlɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/ *n.* 资格

发音提示：第一个a的发音为/ɒ/，c的发音为/k/
冷 记 忆：quali+fi+cation
词汇拓展：动词形式为qualify（使具有资格）；形容词形式为qualified（合格的）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

recruit /rɪˈkruːt/ *v.* 招聘

发音提示：c的发音为/k/；ui的发音为/uː/，同fruit
拼写雷区：注意uit的拼写
冷 记 忆：re+cruit
搭配延伸：Recruit Office（招工办）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

relationship /rɪˈleɪʃnʃɪp/ *n.* 关系

发音提示：re的发音为/rɪ/
拼写雷区：是re，而非ri
冷 记 忆：re+lation+ship
搭配延伸：customer relationship（客户关系）；in relationship（恋爱中）



句子听记：……
替换练习：……

selection /sɪ'lekʃn/ *n.* 选择

冷 记 忆： select+ion，select的名词形式
搭配延伸： random selection （随机选择）
句子听记：
替换练习：

stretch /stretʃ/ *v.* 拉伸，伸展

发音提示： 第二个t不发音
拼写雷区： 第二个t不能漏掉
句子听记：
替换练习：

therapy /'θerəpi/ *n.* 治疗

发音提示： 重音在the上
冷 记 忆： the+ra+py
搭配延伸： recreational therapy （文娱疗法）
句子听记：
替换练习：



tribe /traɪb/ *n.* 部落

搭配延伸： ant tribe （蚁族）
句子听记：
替换练习：



vegetarian /ˌvedʒə'teəriən/ *adj.* 素食的



发音提示：重音在ta上，区别于vegetable的重音位置
拼写雷区：tarian的拼写较容易出错
冷 记 忆：与vegetable有共同的词根vege （蔬菜）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

virus /'vaɪrəs/ *n.* 病毒

发音提示：注意vi是一个音节，发音为/vaɪ/；us的发音为/əs/
拼写雷区：是us，而非ers
搭配延伸：computer virus （计算机病毒）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

答案

assessment	句子听记：The assessment of the course consists of exams and coursework. 替换练习：The course assessment includes exams and coursework.
assignment	句子听记：The most important factor in marking the assignment is the method of data collection. 替换练习：The data collection method is the most important factor for marking the assignment.
assistant	句子听记：Research staff can hire a research assistant if they feel that they lack time. 替换练习：Research staff can employ a research assistant if they are too busy.
bacteria	句子听记：Microbiology is the study of microscopic life forms that are invisible to the naked eye, such as bacteria and fungi. 替换练习：Microbiology studies such living organisms as bacteria and fungi, which are invisible to the naked eye.
cater	句子听记：The Student Union also provides catering services to students. 替换练习：In addition, catering services are offered at the Student Union.
correction	句子听记：Wise patients know how important it is to make corrections to their records, and the procedure for making those corrections. 替换练习：Smart patients are aware of the importance of correcting the mistakes in their medical records and how to do it.

council	句子听记：The Arts Centre is run by the city council.
	替换练习：The city council manages the Arts Centre.
decoration	句子听记：The event organisers will offer decoration balloons, playground and special party hats.
	替换练习：Decoration balloons, playground and special party hats will be offered for the event.
demonstration	句子听记：You can watch the fish demonstration at the park throughout the year.
	替换练习：The fish demonstration can be seen at the park all through the year.
diary	句子听记：You can keep a money diary to record your spending and keep your finances in better condition.
	替换练习：To be in a better financial condition, you need to keep a money diary and record you expenses.
dispose	句子听记：You should properly dispose of the expired drugs or medications you no longer use.
	替换练习：You have to dispose of the out-dated or unused medicines in a sensible way.
dome	句子听记：Some environmentally conscious people build their homes in the shape of a dome.
	替换练习：The homes of some environmentalists are built in the shape of a dome.
embassy	句子听记：You need to go to your own embassy to apply for a new passport.
	替换练习：You should apply for a new passport at the embassy of your country.
emergency	句子听记：Parents need to give the kindergarten their doctor's name and an emergency contact number.
	替换练习：The kindergarten asks parents to provide the name of their doctor and an emergency telephone number.
exhibition	句子听记：An annual outdoor art exhibition is held in July at the Central Square, in front of City Hall.
	替换练习：At the Central Square, in front of City Hall, there is an outdoor art exhibition held in July each year.
experiment	句子听记：The speaker will explain the experiment in detail during her presentation.
	替换练习：The speaker will present a detailed explanation of the experiment.
fibre	句子听记：Organic fibre has been grown in a way to qualify for organic certification.
	替换练习：Organic fibre is qualified for organic certification because of the way it is grown.
flexible	句子听记：The main advantage of being a freelance worker like a writer is flexible working time.
	替换练习：Freelance workers like writer can enjoy flexible working schedule, which is the major attraction.
genetic	句子听记：We used both genetic and biological methods to study chimpanzees.
	替换练习：Both genetic and biological methods were applied to investigate chimpanzees.

helmet	句子听记：Protect your head with a helmet or cushion, and then hide in a safe place.
	替换练习：You must wear a helmet or use a cushion to protect your head before hiding somewhere safe
impact	句子听记：The impact factor measures how frequent the average article of a journal has been citied within a time frame.
	替换练习：The impact factor is a measure of the frequency with which the average article in a journal has been cited in a particular year or period.
innovation	句子听记：Great breakthroughs in design fields are often associated with the innovation of a material that changes not only the possible solutions but the very nature of design problems.
	替换练习：The innovation of a material alters not merely the possible solutions but also the very nature of design problems, which often contributes to big breakthroughs in design fields.
insect	句子听记：The presence of insects in amber was noticed by a famous scientist, and led him to theorise that, at some point, amber had to be in a liquid state to cover the bodies of insects.
	替换练习：A famous scientist discovered the presence of insects in amber and realised that at a certain point amber was in a liquid form to wrap up the insect bodies.
issue	句子听记：Students will consider price, fashion and environmental issues when they buy cars.
	替换练习：Price, fashion and environmental issues are what students will take into account when buying cars.
italic	句子听记：Headings must be italic and the essay must be typed.
	替换练习：You have to use italics for your headings and type the assignment.
layout	句子听记：Make sure that the layout of your CV is appropriate.
	替换练习：Your CV should have a proper layout.
migration	句子听记：The researchers plan to investigate the crocodiles' population size, their migration patterns and relations to other populations.
	替换练习：The crocodiles' population size, their migration patterns and relations to other populations will be studied by the researchers.
objective	句子听记：You have to take with you the list of objectives and a project outline.
	替换练习：You must bring the list of objectives and an outline for your project.
original	句子听记：Literature reviews are secondary sources, and as such, do not report any original experimental work.
	替换练习：Remember not to present any original experimental work in literature reviews which are supposed to be secondary sources.
priority	句子听记：You should work out your revision priorities so you will know what to do first.
	替换练习：You have to sort out your priorities for revision so you can see what the first thing to do is.

qualification	句子听记：	All the investigators of this project need relevant qualifications.
	替换练习：	Relevant qualifications are needed for each of the investigators who are involved in this project.
recruit	句子听记：	Our recruitment and selection services will assist you across the recruiting process, from planning recruitment to creating a letter of offer and giving candidates feedback.
	替换练习：	You will be offered support by our recruitment and selection services throughout the recruiting process, starting from planning recruitment to creating an offer letter and giving feedback to candidates.
relationship	句子听记：	The aim of the watchdog is to enhance the relationship between insurance companies and tourism organisations.
	替换练习：	The watchdog aims to strengthen the relationship between insurance companies and tourism organisations.
selection	句子听记：	Talent selection is a long-term procedure that requires careful planning in order to achieve the expected results.
	替换练习：	As a long-term procedure, selection of talents needs careful planning so that the expected results can be obtained.
stretch	句子听记：	I don't think our tutor stretches us enough.
	替换练习：	I feel we're not sufficiently challenged by the tutor.
therapy	句子听记：	Drama therapy is a vital tool for children to express their feelings and emotions in a less threatening environment.
	替换练习：	Drama therapy can effectively help children to express their feelings and emotions in a more friendly environment.
tribe	句子听记：	One of South America's few remaining uncontacted tribes has been spotted and photographed in Brazil.
	替换练习：	There were few uncontacted tribes left in Brazil and one of them has been seen and taken shots of.
vegetarian	句子听记：	Those who attend the yoga class choose to eat various vegetarian foods.
	替换练习：	The diet of those who practice yoga includes all kinds of vegetarian foods.
virus	句子听记：	Though not living organisms, viruses are also studied by microbiologists.
	替换练习：	Microbiologists also study viruses, though they're not living organisms.

阶梯 7

词汇拓展训练

请根据录音完成单词拼写。（共2组，80个单词）

注意只有一次机会，并且单词的朗读顺序跟题目可能不同。

第1组

1 s……; s……; m……; n……
2 t……; t……; s……; v……
3 r……; r……; q……; r……
4 a……; p……; i……; u……
5 s……; h……; t……; v……
6 d……; c……; g……; c……
7 p……; P……; s……; R……
8 s……; a……; s……; i……
9 r……; p……; r……; p……
10 m……; p……; m……; m……

第2组

1 e……; m……; i……; i……
2 m……; h……; j……; h……
3 a……; a……; c……; s……
4 a……; b……; l……; c……
5 c……; f……; b……; s……
6 i……; c……; c……; e……
7 e……; f……; d……; a……
8 t……; f……; t……; u……
9 c……; b……; c……; r……
10 c……; d……; a……; c……

1 第1组 答案

1. spider（蜘蛛）; sting（刺痛）; mud（泥）; nest（巢）
2. tide（潮汐）; trace（踪迹）; scent（气味）; volcano（火山）
3. religion（宗教）; recovery（恢复）; qualification（资格）; release（释放）
4. atmospheric（大气的）; panic（恐慌的）; intensive（广泛的）; unanimous（无异议的）
5. stomach（胃）; herb（草药）; tablet（药片）; vaccine（疫苗）
6. depth（深度）; craft（工艺）; gesture（姿势）; cramming（考前突击）
7. pizza（比萨饼）; Pacific（太平洋）; spoon（勺子）; Roman（罗马人）
8. submission（提交）; artificial（人工的）; sequence（次序）; insomnia（失眠）
9. responsibility（责任）; personality（性格）; restriction（限制）; poverty（贫穷）
10. morality（道德）; philosopher（哲学家）; monitor（监视器；班长）; maturity（成熟）

2 第2组 答案

1. evolution（演变）; manufacture（制造）; innovation（革新）; isolation（孤立）
2. mammal（哺乳类动物）; humid（潮湿的）; jaw（下颚）; herbivorous（食草的）
3. advisor（顾问）; approval（同意）; complex（复杂的；综合大楼）; sample（样本）
4. angle（角度）; branch（分支）; landmark（地标建筑）; chemical（化学制剂）
5. camel（骆驼）; fragrance（香味）; bitterness（苦味）; sourness（酸味）
6. integrate（整合）; corrupt（腐败的）; crisis（危机）; ethic（道德规范）
7. exploration（探索）; flourishment（繁荣）; delicate（精致的）; accountable（可计算的；有责任的）
8. trait（特征）; format（格式）; type（打字）; underline（在下面划线；强调）
9. crystal（水晶）; brick（砖头）; cashier（收银员）; refund（退款）
10. classify（分类）; dictation（听写）; assess（评估）; compulsory（必修的；义务的）

第19天 DAY 19

轻松热身

Listen to the song Can You Feel the Love Tonight by Elton John and complete the lyrics with ***NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS*** *for each answer.*

Can You Feel the Love Tonight



There's a calm surrender to the
1 of day
When the **2** of a rolling world can be turned away
An enchanted moment, and it sees me through
It's enough for this **3** warrior just to be with you

And can you feel the love tonight
It is where we are
It's enough for this **4** wanderer
That we got this far
And can you feel the love tonight
How it's laid to **5**
It's enough to make **6** and vagabonds
Believe the very best

There's a time for everyone if they only
7
That the twisting kaleidoscope moves us all **8**
There's a rhyme and reason to the
9
When the heart of this **10** voyager beats in time with yours
...

答案

1 rush
2 heat
3 restless
4 wide-eyed
5 rest
6 kings
7 learn
8 in turn（按次序）
9 wild outdoors
10 star-crossed

澳音和澳洲场景

“雅思听力中的同义替换”之文字替换

澳音在雅思听力考试中的比例仅次于英音，至少占25%以上。澳音（包括新西兰口音）是从英音发展出来的，并具有一些自身的特点。编者的一位学生曾在澳洲旅行，到预订好的酒店办理入住手续时，receptionist（前台接待员）问她：“Would you like to ‘chicken’ now?”听得她实在是一头雾水！事实上，这正体现了澳音的一个特点，即口型偏小，把/e/缩成比/i/稍大些的一个音，实际上，那个receptionist问她的是check in。澳音的另一个特点就是会把双元音/eɪ/发成接近/aɪ/的音，如初到澳洲，当地人问候你一声“How are you to-die?”会让你觉得莫名其妙，其实应该是today。此外，澳音中/aɪ/的发音则有些接近/ɔɪ/。以上这些情况在雅思听力考试中都会碰到。

值得注意的是，雅思听力还多次考查过澳洲人表达数字的语音特点，如剑桥真题5 Test 1的Section 1考查了“280”的澳洲发音。与英美人士不同，澳洲人会把two hundred and eighty中的and弱读成n，并和后面eighty中的/eɪ/发生连读，加上澳音对/eɪ/的发音变化，因此听上去颇像“290”，很具迷惑性。另一个难点出现在剑桥真题7 Test 2的Section 3中，其中一道题需填写年份“1882”，但大部分同学听成了“1892”，这是因为澳音将eighteen末尾的/n/和eighty开头的/eɪ/又进行了连读。要解决这些问题，需要先掌握前面提到的澳音的这两个特点，然后注意澳音中ninety（/aɪ/）的口型要比eighty（/eɪ/）大一些，而且nine的尾音还有鼻音。

有时听力材料中并没有明确交代场景是Australia还是New Zealand，但当我们在题目中或录音里发现了诸如crocodile, shark, Antarctica这类信息时，应该能猜出这多半是南半球的场景，这也意味着其季节和我们正好是相反的。

阶梯 7

高频词汇（三）及句子听记和替换练习

analysis /əˈnæləsɪs/ *n.* 分析

发音提示：重音在na上；区别于动词analyse的发音
拼写雷区：注意中间的ly
冷 记 忆：ana+ly+sis
搭配延伸：data analysis （数据分析）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

average /ˈævərɪdʒ/ *n.* 平均

冷 记 忆：a+ver+age
搭配延伸：on average （平均）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

behaviour /bɪˈheɪvjə(r)/ *n.* 行为

发音提示：重音在ha上；a的发音为/eɪ/
冷 记 忆：be+ha+viour
搭配延伸：human behaviour （人类行为）
词汇拓展：动词形式为behave （表现）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

content /ˈkɒntent/ *n.* 内容

发音提示：重音在con上
冷 记 忆：con+tent
搭配延伸：table of contents （目录）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

delegate /'delɪgət/ *n.* 代表

发音提示：重音在de上
拼写雷区：是le，而非li
冷 记 忆：de+le+gate
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

democratic /ˌdemə'krætɪk/ *adj.* 民主的

发音提示：de发音为/de/，注意和democracy的de/dɪ/区分
拼写雷区：前面是demo，后面是cratic
冷 记 忆：de+mo+cratic
搭配延伸：a democratic country（民主国家）; a democratic system（民主制度）; a democratic government（民主政府）
词汇拓展：名词形式为democracy（民众）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

extension /ɪk'stenʃn/ *n.* 延伸

发音提示：sion的发音为/ʃn/
拼写雷区：是sion，而非tion
冷 记 忆：exten+sion，extend衍生出来的名词形式
搭配延伸：visa extension（签证延期）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

guitar /gɪ'tɑː(r)/ *n.* 吉他

发音提示：重音在tar上
拼写雷区：是gui，而非gi；ar结尾
冷 记 忆：“吉他”是guitar的音译
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



identification /aɪˌdentɪfɪ'keɪʃn/ *n.* 识别

冷 记 忆： identif+i+cation，identify的名词形式
词汇拓展： 动词形式是identify （识别）
句子听记：
替换练习：

identity /aɪ'dentəti/ *n.* 身份

冷 记 忆： identi+ty
搭配延伸： identity theft （身份盗窃）；National Identity Card （国民身份证）
句子听记：
替换练习：



index /'ɪndeks/ *n.* 指数；索引

发音提示： 重音在in上
冷 记 忆： in+dex
搭配延伸： index finger （食指）
句子听记：
替换练习：



intact /ɪn'tækt/ *adj.* 完好无损的

发音提示： 重音在ta上
冷 记 忆： in+tact
句子听记：
替换练习：

intermediate /ˌɪntə'miːdiət/ *adj.* 中级的，中间的

发音提示： 重音在me上；ia的发音为/ɪə/
拼写雷区： te结尾；与immediate的拼写类似
冷 记 忆： inter+media+te
句子听记：
替换练习：

island /ˈaɪlənd/

n. 岛屿

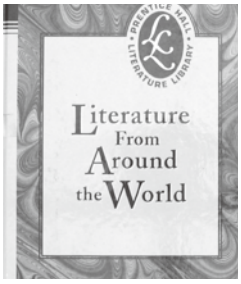
发音提示：重音在i上；s不发音， land的发音为/lənd/
拼写雷区：不要漏掉s
冷 记 忆：is+land
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



literature /ˈlɪtrətʃə(r)/

n. 文学；文献

发音提示：重音在li上
拼写雷区：区别于literacy （识字）
冷 记 忆：liter+a+ture
搭配延伸：literature review （文献综述）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



mining /ˈmaɪnɪŋ/

n. 采矿

发音提示：第一个i的发音为/aɪ/
冷 记 忆：min(e)+ing
搭配延伸：mining industry （采矿业）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



performance /pəˈfɔːməns/

n. 表现；表演

发音提示：重音在form上
拼写雷区：ance结尾
冷 记 忆：per+form+ance
搭配延伸：work performance （工作绩效）
词汇拓展：动词形式为perform （表演）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

processing /ˈprəʊsesɪŋ/ *n.* 处理

发音提示：重音在ce上； process作名词时，重音在前
拼写雷区：是c，而非s；双写s
冷 记 忆：process+ing
搭配延伸：food processing plant （食品加工厂）
句子听记：.....
替换练习：.....

recorder /rɪˈkɔːdə(r)/ *n.* 录音机

发音提示：重音在cor上；区别于record的发音
冷 记 忆：record+er
搭配延伸：tape recorder （磁带录音机）; digital voice recorder （数码录音笔）
句子听记：.....
替换练习：.....



register /ˈredʒɪstə(r)/ *v.* 注册

发音提示：重音在re上，与其名词形式registration的重音位置不同
冷 记 忆：re+gis+ter
词汇拓展：名词形式为registration （“注册”，register去e+ation）
句子听记：.....
替换练习：.....

rural /ˈrʊərəl/ *adj.* 乡下的

发音提示：ru的发音为/rʊə/
拼写雷区：是al，而非el
冷 记 忆：ru+ral
搭配延伸：rural area （农村地区）
句子听记：.....
替换练习：.....



secondary /'sekəndri/ *adj.* 第二的；二级的

拼写雷区：是ary，而非ery
冷 记 忆：second+ary
搭配延伸：secondary school （中学）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

strategy /'strætədʒi/ *n.* 策略

发音提示：te的发音为/tə/
拼写雷区：是te，而非ti
冷 记 忆：stra+te+gy，同义替换为tactic
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

summary /'sʌməri/ *n.* 总结

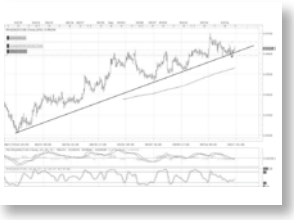
拼写雷区：双写m；是ary，而非ery
冷 记 忆：summ+ary
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

sweater /'swetə(r)/ *n.* 毛衣

发音提示：ea的发音为/e/
冷 记 忆：sweat+er
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

trend /trend/ *n.* 趋势

冷 记 忆：tr+end
搭配延伸：set new trend （引领新潮流）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



visual /ˈvɪʒuəl/ *adj.* 视觉的

拼写雷区：是vi，而非ve

冷 记 忆：vi（表示看）+su+al

搭配延伸：visual aids （视觉教具）

句子听记：……

替换练习：……



答案

analysis	句子听记：Analysis of data is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of highlighting useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision making.
	替换练习：Data analysis is concerned with inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data, and aims to select useful information, help draw conclusions and provide support for making decisions.
average	句子听记：For the average reader, it would take about 3 hours and 20 minutes to read 200 pages in a book.
	替换练习：It may take an average reader around 3 hours and 20 minutes to finish reading 200 pages of a book.
behaviour	句子听记：Their aim is not to sell products but to change the customer behaviour.
	替换练习：They aim to alter the customer behaviour rather than selling them products.
content	句子听记：Something must be done to bring more challenging content to the curriculum.
	替换练习：The curriculum must have content that is more challenging.
delegate	句子听记：Our conference centre caters for up to 180 delegates.
	替换练习：Our conference centre can accommodate as many as 180 delegates.
democratic	句子听记：Education is the basis of a democratic society.
	替换练习：The foundation of a democratic society is education.
extension	句子听记：If your study permit has expired and you have not applied for an extension, you must leave Canada.
	替换练习：You have to leave Canada if your have not applied for an extension of your study permit.
guitar	句子听记：You may let your son try to learn the piano first, but we also offer guitar and drum lessons.
	替换练习：Your boy can start by learning the piano and in addition, we have guitar and drum lessons that he can choose from.

identification	句子听记：Our ears might be better for identification than our fingerprints.
	替换练习：Our ears are likely to be more helpful in the identification of our identities than our fingerprints.
identity	句子听记：If you check your credit report regularly, you may be able to limit the damage caused by identity theft.
	替换练习：By regularly checking the report for your credit, you could control the damage brought about by identity theft.
index	句子听记：There are 75 comments without index on the webpage.
	替换练习：75 comments without index can be found on the webpage.
intact	句子听记：In general, your aim is to leave the site intact after doing your research.
	替换练习：Generally you should leave the site intact when you complete your investigation.
intermediate	句子听记：The level of Mary's spoken English is advanced but her general level of English is intermediate.
	替换练习：Although Mary's over-all English level is intermediate, her oral English is in the advanced level.
island	句子听记：The book I am reading is called *The Silent Island*.
	替换练习：I am reading a book named *The Silent Island*.
literature	句子听记：A literature review aims to review the critical points of current knowledge in a given area.
	替换练习：The purpose of a literature review is to present a review of the significant points of the knowledge already known in a certain area.
mining	句子听记：Mining in Australia is a significant primary industry and contributor to the Australian economy.
	替换练习：Mining is a cornerstone industry of Australia and makes great contributions to the Australian economy.
performance	句子听记：The task of our team is to investigate the performance of similar products.
	替换练习：Our team has been given the job to do investigations on the performance of similar products.
processing	句子听记：Our safety resource centre has best practice articles, white papers and searchable products to improve the safety at a food processing plant.
	替换练习：Our safety resource centre provides top practice articles, white papers and available products for the improvement of safety at a food processing plant.
recorder	句子听记：Since all the students have their own laptops, the facility provided by the university is just a tape recorder.
	替换练习：The university provided the students with only a tape recorder as all of them own a laptop.

register	句子听记：I was thinking of registering for the Internet service of your bank.
	替换练习：I was interested in registering for your on-line banking service.
rural	句子听记：Rural areas or the country or countryside are areas of land that are not urbanised.
	替换练习：Those places that are not urbanised are called rural areas or the country or countryside.
secondary	句子听记：Success as a volunteer was measured in part by having a good secondary project.
	替换练习：Whether a volunteer was successful was partially dependent upon whether they did a good job in a secondary project.
strategy	句子听记：Learning strategies are used by students to help them understand information and solve problems.
	替换练习：Students often use learning strategies in the understanding of information and problem solving.
summary	句子听记：A summary of findings from the Digital Youth Project can be found at the end of the report.
	替换练习：At the end of the report you can see a summary of findings about the Digital Youth Project.
sweater	句子听记：Please be aware there is a school uniform and you need to wear a blue sweater and black trousers for school.
	替换练习：Don’t forget about the school uniform and please wear a blue sweater and black pants for school.
trend	句子听记：CLF is good at identifying and setting new trends.
	替换练习：CLF has a reputation for identifying and setting new trends.
visual	句子听记：The use of visual aids, coupled with good public speaking skills, work hand-in-hand to create effective presentations.
	替换练习：Both visual aids and great public speaking skills contribute to effective presentations.

阶梯 7
词汇拓展训练

请根据录音完成单词拼写。（共2组，80个单词）

注意只有一次机会，并且单词的朗读顺序跟题目可能不同。

第1组

1 d.....; c.....; n.....; r.....
2 r.....; a.....; s.....; w.....
3 c.....; r.....; d.....; p.....
4 c.....; d.....; e.....; p.....
5 r.....; c.....; s.....; t.....
6 o.....; l.....; r.....; c.....
7 o.....; l.....; b.....; p.....
8 a.....; r.....; p.....; m.....
9 s.....; p.....; r.....; t.....
10 r.....; c.....; a.....; p.....

第2组

1 f.....; d.....; c.....; c.....
2 s.....; r.....; m.....; i.....
3 p.....; w.....; p.....; b.....
4 p.....; c.....; t.....; w.....
5 d.....; a.....; v.....; b.....
6 i.....; d.....; c.....; t.....
7 s.....; s.....; f.....; c.....
8 b.....; a.....; l.....; c.....
9 v.....; c.....; e.....; v.....
10 s..... ; g.....; c.....; s.....

1 第1组 答案

1 dentist（牙医）; cave（洞穴）; nap（小睡）; retailer（零售商）
2 referee（裁判；介绍人）; applicant（申请人）; scholarship（奖学金）; wholesale（批发）
3 combination（组合）; recreation（娱乐）; distortion（变形）; professional（职业的；职业人士）
4 consistent（一致的）; dominant（主宰的）; exotic（异国情调的）; potential（潜在的）
5 reproduce（复制；再生）; commission（佣金；委员会）; sponsor（赞助）; theoretical（理论的）
6 occupation（职业）; lighting（照明）; reinvest（再投资）; choir（合唱团）
7 orchestra（管弦乐队）; lightning（闪电）; band（乐队）; pianist（钢琴家）
8 antibiotics（抗生素）; reliable（可靠的）; polished（抛光的）; melted（融/溶/熔化的）
9 session（一段时间）; productivity（生产力）; relief（减轻）; tactic（策略）
10 resistant（抵抗的）; contaminated（被污染的）; ambulance（救护车）; prescription（处方）

2 第2组 答案

1 flood（水灾）; drought（旱灾）; campaign（竞选或营销活动）; crew（全体人员）
2 supervise（监督）; represent（代表）; memorise（记忆）; investigate（调查）
3 photojournalism（摄影新闻工作）; water-skiing（滑水运动）; photosynthesis（光合作用）; bag-packer（背大包自助旅行的人）
4 porch（门廊）; colony（殖民地）; trunk（行李箱）; wave（波动）
5 dedication（奉献）; attempt（企图）; vacancy（空缺）; border（边界）
6 infection（感染）; drowsiness（困意）; crack（破裂）; trap（陷阱）
7 shallow（浅的）; stiff（僵硬的）; float（漂浮）; capture（捕捉）
8 brass（黄铜）; atom（原子）; lung（肺）; claw（爪子）
9 vessel（容器）; chamber（会议厅）; equator（赤道）; vapor（水蒸气）
10 slope（斜坡）; gulf（海峡）; canal（运河）; satellite（卫星）

第20天 DAY 20

轻松热身

Listen to the song Viva La Vida by Cold Play and complete the lyrics with ***ONE WORD ONLY*** *for each answer.*

Viva La Vida



I used to **1** the world
Seas would **2** when I gave the world
Now in the morning I sweep alone
Sweep the streets I used to **3**

I used to roll the dice
Feel the fear in my enemy's eyes
Listen as the **4** would sing:
"Now the old king is dead! Long live the king!"
One minute I held the **5**
Next the walls were closed on me
And I discovered that my **6** stand
Upon pillars of salt and pillars of sand

I hear Jerusalem bells are ringing
Roman Cavalry **7** are singing
Be my **8** my sword and shield
My missionaries in a **9** field
For some reason I cannot explain
Once you go, there was never an honest world

That was when I ruled the world

It was the wicked and **10** wind
Blew down the **11** to let me in
Shattered windows and the sound of **12**
People couldn't believe what I'd become
Revolutionaries wait

For my head on a **13** plate
Just a puppet on a lonely **14**
Oh who would ever want to be king
...

I know Saint Peter won't call my name
Never an honest word
But that was when I ruled the world
...

答案

1 rule
3 own
5 key
7 choirs（合唱团）
9 foreign
11 doors
13 silver

2 rise
4 crowd
6 castles
8 mirror
10 wild
12 drums
14 string

雅思听力技巧精要

听力考试中的小推理

较难的雅思听力题除了需要我们在抓住信息的同时进行理解外，有时还需要进行推理。例如，我们听到Each day kicks off with...football, or volleyball，从其中的“or”就应该即时反应出football和volleyball不是每天都有的。此外，还要注意一些因果关系及比较词义的不同，如剑桥真题6 Test 1的Section 2就要求考生识别more space并不等于increased in size，而new lifts that are more efficient也不等于(lifts) strengthened（指在原有基础上加强）。剑桥真题7 Test 4的Section 4的最后一道题，则考查考生能不能判断出shampoo和soap归类于 cosmetics （护理美容用品）。另外，剑桥真题8 Test 3的Section 3还考查了dreamer （空想家）和ambitious （野心的）的不同含义。这样的考点类似于“脑筋急转弯”，在我们边听边对其做判断时会变得颇具挑战性，需要在平时练习时多注意分析和总结，并在听做时尽量让思路更灵活。

阶梯 8

高频词汇（一）及句子听记和替换练习

allergy /ˈælədʒi/ *n.* 过敏



发音提示：重音在a上
拼写雷区：双写l
冷 记 忆：all+er+gy
搭配延伸：seafood allergy/allergic to seafood（海鲜过敏）
词汇拓展：形容词形式为allergic（过敏的），注意重音位置与allergy不同
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

application /ˌæplɪˈkeɪʃn/ *n.* 申请；应用



发音提示：重音在a上
拼写雷区：双写p
搭配延伸：application form（申请表）；application of theory（理论应用）
词汇拓展：动词形式是apply（申请；应用）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

award /əˈwɔːd/ *n.* 奖励



发音提示：重音在war上；第一个a的发音为/ə/
冷 记 忆：a+ward
词汇拓展：近义词为reward（奖赏；报酬）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

burger /ˈbɜːgə(r)/ *n.* 汉堡

发音提示：ur的发音为/ɜː/
冷 记 忆：与“堡”谐音
词汇拓展：burger 相当于hamburger（汉堡）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

burglar /ˈbɜːglə(r)/ *n.* 夜贼，窃贼

发音提示：ur的发音为/ɜː/，ar的发音为/ə/
拼写雷区：是ar，而非er
冷 记 忆：burg+lar
搭配延伸：burglar alarm（防窃报警器）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



charity /ˈtʃærəti/ *n.* 慈善

发音提示：a和r分开发音，分别是/æ/和/r/
冷 记 忆：cha+ri+ty
搭配延伸：charity shop（慈善商店）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



client /ˈklaɪənt/ *n.* 客户

发音提示：ie的发音为/aɪə/
拼写雷区：是ie，而非ia
冷 记 忆：cli+ent
搭配延伸：client manager（客户经理）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

cloth /klɒθ/ *n.* 布

发音提示：o的发音为/ɒ/；区别于clothes/clothing的发音
搭配延伸：table cloth（桌布）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

comedy /'kɒmədi/ *n.* 喜剧



发音提示：co的发音为/kɒ/，me的发音为/mə/
冷 记 忆：come+dy
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

compulsory /kəm'pʌlsəri/ *adj.* 必修的；义务的

发音提示：u的发音为/ʌ/
拼写雷区：是ory，而非ery
冷 记 忆：com+pul+sory
搭配延伸：compulsory course（必修课）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

conservation /ˌkɒnsə'veɪʃn/ *n.* 保存，保护

冷 记 忆：conserv(e)+ation，conserve的名词形式
搭配延伸：conservation area（保护区域）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

donation /dəʊ'neɪʃn/ *n.* 捐款

发音提示：第一个o的发音为/əʊ/
冷 记 忆：do+nation
搭配延伸：make a donation（捐赠）
词汇拓展：动词形式为donate（捐赠）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

electricity /ɪˌlekˈtrɪsəti/ *n.* 电

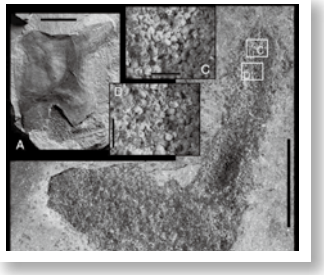
发音提示：重音在tri上
拼写雷区：是city，而非sity
冷 记 忆：electri+city
搭配延伸：electricity bill（电费账单）
词汇拓展：形容词形式为electric（电的）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

employment /ɪmˈplɔɪmənt/ *n.* 雇用；就业

发音提示：o的发音为/ɒ/
冷 记 忆：employ+ment
搭配延伸：employment prospect（就业前景）
词汇拓展：动词形式为employ（雇用）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

fossil /ˈfɒsl/ *n.* 化石

拼写雷区：双写s
冷 记 忆：foss+il
搭配延伸：trace fossil（踪迹化石）；fossil fuel（化石燃料）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



isolation /ˌaɪsəˈleɪʃn/ *n.* 隔离

发音提示：第一个i的发音为/aɪ/
冷 记 忆：动词isolate去e，加ion
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

kit /kɪt/ *n.* 工具箱



发音提示：区别于Kate和kite的发音
搭配延伸：first-aid kit （急救箱）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

loyal /ˈlɔɪəl/ *adj.* 忠诚的

发音提示：yal的发音为/ɪəl/，同royal
冷 记 忆：loy+al
搭配延伸：a loyal friend （忠诚的朋友）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

massage /ˈmæsɑːʒ/ *n.* 按摩



发音提示：ge的发音为/ʒ/；区别于message的发音
拼写雷区：双写s
冷 记 忆：mass+age
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

nursery /ˈnɜːsəri/ *n.* 育儿所



冷 记 忆：nurse+ry
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

organic /ɔːˈgænɪk/ *adj.* 有机的



发音提示：重音在ga上；区别于名词形式organ的发音
拼写雷区：是nic，而非nik
冷 记 忆：organ+ic
搭配延伸：organic food（有机食品）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

personnel /ˌpɜːsəˈnel/ *n.* 职员

发音提示：重音在nnel上；区别于personal的发音
拼写雷区：双写n，el结尾
冷 记 忆：person+nel
搭配延伸：Personnel Office（人事科）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

picnic /ˈpɪknɪk/ *n.* 野餐



发音提示：两个c的发音均为/k/
拼写雷区：是c，而非k
冷 记 忆：pic+nic
搭配延伸：picnic box（野餐箱）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

precious /ˈpreʃəs/ *adj.* 珍贵的

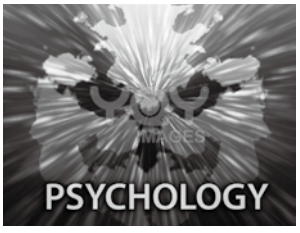
发音提示：重音在pre上；ciou的发音为/ʃə/
冷 记 忆：pre+ci+ous
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

projector /prə'dʒektə(r)/ *n.* 投影仪



发音提示：重音在je上
拼写雷区：结尾是or，而非er
冷 记 忆：结尾or中的字母“o”可以想象成投影仪的镜头
搭配延伸：overhead projector（高射投影仪）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

psychology /saɪ'kɒlədʒi/ *n.* 心理学



发音提示：p不发音，ch的发音为/k/
拼写雷区：p不能漏掉；是ch，而非k
冷 记 忆：psy+cho+logy
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

regulation /ˌregju'leɪʃn/ *n.* 规则

冷 记 忆：动词regulate去e，加ion
搭配延伸：laws and regulations（法律法规）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

representative /ˌreprɪ'zentətɪv/ *n.* 代表

发音提示：重音在sen上；注意tative的发音
拼写雷区：不要漏掉ta
冷 记 忆：re+present+ative
搭配延伸：class representative（班级代表）
词汇拓展：动词形式为represent（代表）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

route /ruːt/ *n.* 路线

发音提示： ou的发音为/uː/；同音词为root
拼写雷区： 是ou，而非oo；注意结尾有e
搭配延伸： route book（路线本）; cycling route（骑自行车游览路线）
句子听记：
替换练习：



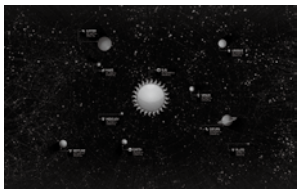
shelter /ˈʃeltə(r)/ *n.* 遮蔽处

发音提示： 注意/l/的发音
拼写雷区： 不要漏掉l
冷 记 忆： she+l+ter
句子听记：
替换练习：



solar /ˈsəʊlə(r)/ *adj.* 太阳的

发音提示： ar的发音为/ə(r)/
拼写雷区： 是ar，而非er
冷 记 忆： so+lar
搭配延伸： solar system（太阳系）
句子听记：
替换练习：



tunnel /ˈtʌnl/ *adj.* 隧道

发音提示： u的发音为/ʌ/
拼写雷区： 双写n
冷 记 忆： tun+nel
搭配延伸： running tunnel（区间隧道）; wind tunnel（风洞）
句子听记：
替换练习：



答案

allergy	句子听记：I have seafood allergies so I'm afraid I can't eat that dish.
	替换练习：I cannot have that dish because I am allergic to seafood.
application	句子听记：Candidates need to send their application forms by fax rather than email by the end of August.
	替换练习：Application forms must be sent by fax instead of email by the end of August.
award	句子听记：We invested 25,000 of the 85,000-pound award money on new equipment.
	替换练习：We were awarded 85,000 pounds and we spent 25,000 pounds on new facilities.
burger	句子听记：On top of the two dishes above, the set meal includes vegetable burgers.
	替换练习：The set meal offers the above two dishes plus vegetable burgers.
burglar	句子听记：When you leave the house, don't forget to set the burglar alarm.
	替换练习：Remember to set the burglar alarm before leaving the house.
charity	句子听记：The Student Union runs many fund-raising activities for charities every week.
	替换练习：The Student Union runs a weekly programme to raise money for good causes.
client	句子听记：The company has sent a client engineer to repair my laptop.
	替换练习：A client engineer has been sent by the company to sort out the problems with my computer.
cloth	句子听记：In a tight-fitting storage chest, silver cloth will stay effective for about 20 years.
	替换练习：Silver cloth will function for about 20 years when being put in a storage chest that is tight-fitting.
comedy	句子听记：The new comedy club is a state-of-the-art（顶尖的）venue that brings great talents to an intimate theatre.
	替换练习：The recently opened comedy club provides a first-class stage for great talents to perform in a small theatre.
compulsory	句子听记：There are three compulsory courses in this module for the autumn term.
	替换练习：The module requires students to take three compulsory courses in the autumn term.
conservation	句子听记：The conservation movement, also known as nature conservation, is a political, environmental and social movement that seeks to protect natural resources.
	替换练习：As a political, environmental and social movement, the goal of the conservation movement, also called nature conservation, is to protect natural resources.
donation	句子听记：The operations of the bird preservation society depend on fees and donations from its members and the general public.
	替换练习：In order to continue operating, the bird preservation society needs to have the income from fees and donations given by its members and other members of the public.

electricity	句子听记：The racing cars at the amusement park are powered by electricity.
	替换练习：The racing cars at the amusement park use electricity for power.
employment	句子听记：Those who apply for the Sports Administration course must be in current employment related to sports administration.
	替换练习：Applicants for the Sports Administration course must have current employment in sports administration.
fossil	句子听记：Trace fossils give us proof of animal life from the past.
	替换练习：We can find proof of animal life from the past on trace fossils.
isolation	句子听记：It is not wise to consider the facts in isolation from others.
	替换练习：It is stupid to isolate the facts from others.
kit	句子听记：A first-aid kit is a collection of supplies and equipment for use in giving first aid.
	替换练习：A first-aid kit is used to provide first aid with its collection of medicine and equipment.
loyal	句子听记：The firm aims to recruit employees who are clever and loyal.
	替换练习：The company plans to hire those who are intelligent and loyal.
massage	句子听记：She went to the SPA club for a massage and a bath.
	替换练习：She had a massage and a bath at the SPA club.
nursery	句子听记：Her second job was teaching at a community nursery centre.
	替换练习：After leaving her first job, she taught at a community nursery centre.
organic	句子听记：Buying organic products is a great way to contribute to the eco-friendly consciousness that has risen recently.
	替换练习：Purchasing organic products can effectively promote the eco-friendly awareness which has been increased in recent years.
personnel	句子听记：I am a personnel officer and work within a team of sixteen as part of the Personnel Office.
	替换练习：I work as a personnel officer within a team of sixteen people at the Personnel Office.
picnic	句子听记：This blanket may look like any other picnic blanket, but it is far more useful, handy and all together a more friendly picnic blanket.
	替换练习：Although it may look like an ordinary picnic blanket, this blanket is much more useful, accessible and easier to use.
precious	句子听记：A precious stone is a piece of mineral, which in cut and polished form is used to make jewelry.
	替换练习：A precious stone is a piece of mineral that is used to make jewelry after being cut and polished.
projector	句子听记：Media Room is where the overhead projector can be located.
	替换练习：There is an overhead projector in the Media Room.
psychology	句子听记：Helen majors in both Literature and Psychology.
	替换练习：Helen's major subjects are Literature and Psychology.

regulation	句子听记：	I don't play cooperative sports much because I dislike following rules and regulations made by people.
	替换练习：	I rarely do cooperative sports since I hate to follow man-made rules and regulations.
representative	句子听记：	The roles of a class representative are mixed and are likely to vary from class to class and faculty to faculty.
	替换练习：	A class representative may play different roles in different classes and faculties, and their roles are a mixture of several roles.
route	句子听记：	We provide a special route for the unaccompanied and underage children.
	替换练习：	For those unaccompanied and underage children, a special route is offered.
shelter	句子听记：	Earth sheltering is the architectural practice of using earth to reduce heat loss and to easily maintain a steady indoor air temperature.
	替换练习：	As a kind of architectural practice, Earth sheltering uses earth to cut down the loss of heat and to easily keep a stable temperature of the room.
solar	句子听记：	Solar power is the conversion of sunlight into electricity, either directly or indirectly, and commercial solar power plants were first developed in the 1980s.
	替换练习：	Solar power is produced when sunlight is converted into electricity both directly and indirectly, and solar power plants for commercial purposes started to develop in the 1980s.
tunnel	句子听记：	On the ground surface above the tunnel, there are dozens of high-rise buildings.
	替换练习：	Many tall buildings can be found on the ground surface over the tunnel.

阶梯 8
词汇拓展训练

请根据录音完成单词拼写。（共2组，80个单词）

注意只有一次机会，并且单词的朗读顺序跟题目可能不同。

第1组

1 l.....; h.....; g.....; r.....
2 r.....; i..... ; h.....; c.....
3 h.....; b.....; s.....; s.....
4 j.....; p.....; v.....; c.....
5 t.....; v.....; s.....; c.....
6 h.....; m.....; p.....; n.....
7 r.....; w.....; f.....; b.....
8 p.....; b.....; c.....; g.....
9 s.....; m.....; t.....; w.....
10 o.....; l.....; t.....; m.....

第2组

1 c.....; p.....; c.....; t.....
2 t.....; a.....; f.....; v.....
3 s.....; l.....; p.....; p.....
4 v.....; c.....; c.....; b.....
5 h.....; c.....; i.....; m.....
6 e.....; f.....; L.....; G.....
7 c.....; p.....; r.....; f.....
8 s.....; S.....; w.....; t.....
9 m.....; b.....; s.....; s.....
10 n.....; c.....; s.....; w.....

1 第1组 答案

1. labour（劳动力）; helicopter（直升飞机）; gravity（重力）; rough（粗糙的）
2. routine（常规的）; interior（内部的）; hollow（空的）; curve（曲线）
3. horn（喇叭）; boundary（边界线）; stem（干；茎）; souvenir（纪念品）
4. jungle（丛林）; pole（极点）; voyage（航行）; compass（指南针）
5. typical（典型的）; vertical（垂直的）; steep（陡峭的）; consecutive（连贯的）
6. herd（放牧人）; magnet（磁铁）; powder（粉）; nail（钉子；指甲）
7. remove（去除）; wrapped（有包装的）; fasten（使固定）; burst（爆发）
8. principle（原则）; basis（基础）; construction（建设）; guarantee（保证）
9. straw（吸管；稻草）; macro-management（宏观管理）; thread（线）; wool（羊毛）
10. orbit（轨道）; layer（层）; tangible（有形的）; molecular（分子的）

2 第2组 答案

1. creature（生物）; particle（微粒）; composition（组成）; trail（轨迹）
2. triangle（三角）; automobile（汽车）; function（功能）; volume（册；容量）
3. steady（稳固的）; loose（松的）; parallel（平行的）; precarious（不稳定的）
4. vehicle（车辆）; clay（泥土）; copper（铜）; bark（树皮）
5. harbour（海港；避难所）; cabin（船舱；小屋）; instrument（乐器；手段）; motion（动作）
6. equal（平等的）; familiar（熟悉的）; Latin（拉丁语）; Greek（希腊的）
7. column（柱子；专栏）; paragraph（段落）; row（排）; finger（指头）
8. score（分数）; Scotland（苏格兰）; wealth（财富）; technical（技术上的）
9. mid-range（中等范围）; bed-sit（卧室兼起居室）; self-funded（自费的）; sea-shore（海岸）
10. non-active（不积极的）; cost-effective（性价比高的）; self-evaluation（自我评估）; water-proof（防水的）

第21天 DAY 21

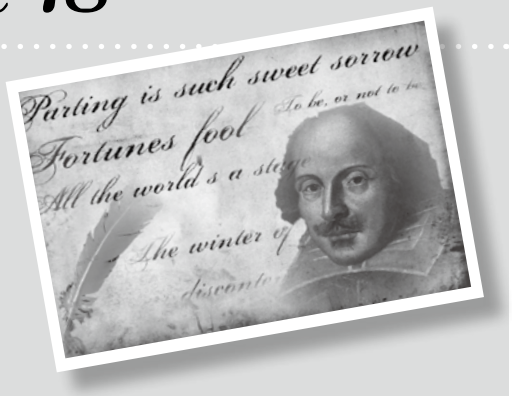
轻松热身

Listen to Sonnet 18 by William Shakespeare and complete the poem with ***ONE WORD ONLY*** *for each answer.*

Sonnet 18

Shall I **1** thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more
2
3 winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date;

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold **4** dimmed;
And every fair from fair sometime declines,
By chance or nature's **5** course untrimmed;



But thy eternal summer shall not **6** ,
Nor lose **7** of that fair thou owest;
Nor shall Death **8** thou wander'st in his **9** ,
When in eternal **10** to time thou growest:

So long as men can **11** or eyes can see,

So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

答案

1 compare
2 temperate（温和的）
3 Rough
4 complexion（脸色）
5 changing
6 fade（褪色）
7 possession（占有）
8 brag（夸口）
9 shade
10 lines
11 breathe

雅思听力技巧精要

从句中也会出现答案

我们在听雅思听力材料时通常习惯从一个句子的主句中寻找答案，但别忘了有时答案还会出现在从句中，这也是高级听力理解的一个考核特点，要求我们也要留意听从句的内容。这其中最常出现的是which引导的定语从句，如在剑桥真题8 Test 3的Section 3中，学生Paul 说：Then there was tourism—taking tourists for walks around the volcanoes—*which I actually chose to do*. 句中通过定语从句告诉我们Paul选择从事的是旅游业。

另外一个例子则略复杂一些，在剑桥真题7 Test 2的Section 4中，录音里说 The predominant reason for this is *because it aids balance, which is of course absolutely central to performance in this sport*. 这句话在题目中相对应的同义替换则简化成Gymnast's _____ is important for performances. 所填答案（balance）出现在because引导的原因状语从句中，而关键词central （对应题目中的important）则出现在which引导的定语从句中。同时，这也是录音里把填空题的答案放在关键词前面的例子，这就特别需要我们养成预测所填答案类型和走向的习惯，并在听记时根据预测多记录相应的信息。

阶梯 8

高频词汇（二）及句子听记和替换练习

antibiotics /ˌæntibaɪˈɒtɪks/ *n.* 抗生素



发音提示：重音在o上，次重音在anti上
冷 记 忆：anti（前缀，表反对）+bio（生命）+tics
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

artistic /ɑːˈtɪstɪk/ *adj.* 艺术的

发音提示：重音在ti上
拼写雷区：与realistic相似
冷 记 忆：artist+ic
搭配延伸：artistic approach（艺术手段）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

audio /ˈɔːdiəʊ/ *adj.* 声音的

发音提示：au的发音为/ɔː/
冷 记 忆：audi（表示“听”）+o
搭配延伸：audio-visual（视听的）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

authority /ɔːˈθɒrəti/ *n.* 权威

发音提示：重音在tho上，与author的重音不同
冷 记 忆：author+ity
搭配延伸：local authorities（当地政府）
词汇拓展：动词形式为authorise（授权；批准）；形容词形式为authorised（经授权的）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

balloon /bə'luːn/ *n.* 气球



发音提示：重音在loon上
冷 记 忆：ball+oon
搭配延伸：hot-air balloon （热气球）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

block /blɒk/ *v.* 封堵 *n.* 街区

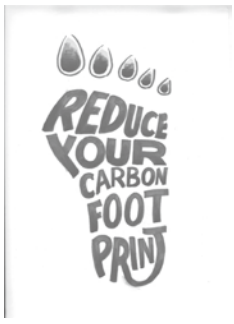
冷 记 忆：b+lock
搭配延伸：sunblock （防晒霜）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

booklet /'bʊklət/ *n.* 小册子



发音提示：let的发音为/**lət**/
冷 记 忆：book+let （作后缀表示“小的”）
特别注意：与brochure （小册子）同义，但不同于leaflet （传单）或flyer (传单)
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

carbon /'kɑːbən/ *n.* 碳



发音提示：重音在car上；bon的发音为/**bən**/
拼写雷区：on结尾
冷 记 忆：car+bon
搭配延伸：carbon dioxide （二氧化碳）；low-carbon lifestyle （低碳生活方式）；carbon footprint （碳足迹，因乘坐交通工具等所带来的污染）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

cattle /'kætl/ *n.* 牲畜；牛



发音提示：区别于kettle（水壶）的发音
拼写雷区：双写t，与little相似
冷 记 忆：cat+tle
搭配延伸：sheep and cattle（牛羊）
句子听记：.....
替换练习：.....

committee /kə'mɪti/ *n.* 委员会

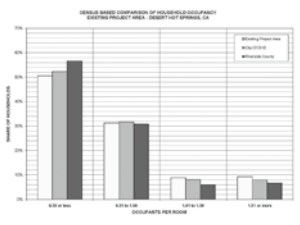
发音提示：重音在mmi上；ee的发音为/i/
拼写雷区：双写m，双写t，双写e
冷 记 忆：commit+tee
搭配延伸：subcommittee（下属委员会）
句子听记：.....
替换练习：.....

commuter /kə'mju:tə(r)/ *n.* 乘车上班族



拼写雷区：双写m
冷 记 忆：commut(e)+er
词汇拓展：动词形式为commute（乘车上下班）
句子听记：.....
替换练习：.....

comparison /kəm'pærɪsn/ *n.* 比较



发音提示：son的发音为/sn/，而prison的尾音为/zn/
拼写雷区：是son，而非sion
冷 记 忆：compar(e)+i+son
搭配延伸：comparison research（比较研究）；by comparison（相比较而言）
词汇拓展：动词形式是compare（比较）
句子听记：.....
替换练习：.....

complaint /kəm'pleɪnt/ *n.* 抱怨



拼写雷区： complain的名词形式，区别于explain的名词形式explanation

冷 记 忆： complain+t，类似的变化还有joint=join+t；weight=weigh+t

搭配延伸： file/make a complaint（投诉）; Complaints Office（投诉处）; complaint form（投诉单）

句子听记：

替换练习：

contaminate /kən'tæmɪneɪt/ *v.* 污染



发音提示： 重音在ta上

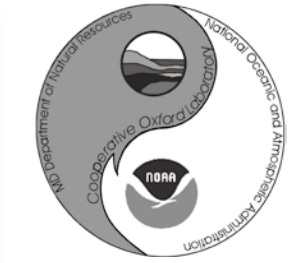
冷 记 忆： con+tami+nate

词汇拓展： 形容词形式为contaminated（污染的）；名词形式为contamination（污染）；同义词为pollute（污染）

句子听记：

替换练习：

cooperative /kəʊ'ɒpərətɪv/ *adj.* 合作的 *n.* 合作社



拼写雷区： 双写o

冷 记 忆： co+operat(e)+ive，由cooperate 和cooperation衍生而来

搭配延伸： credit cooperative in both urban and rural areas（城乡信用社）

词汇拓展： 动词形式是cooperate（合作）；名词形式是cooperation（合作）

句子听记：

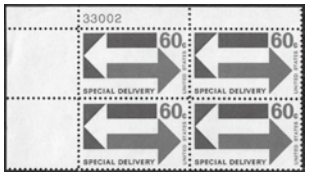
替换练习：

dam /dæm/ *n.* 大坝

冷 记 忆： d+am
搭配延伸： dams and lakes（大坝和湖泊）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

delivery /dɪ'lɪvəri/ *n.* 递送

拼写雷区： 是de，而非di
冷 记 忆： deliver+y
搭配延伸： next-day delivery（翌日邮递）
词汇拓展： 动词形式为deliver（递送）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……



draft /drɑːft/ *n.* 草稿

发音提示： a的发音为/ɑː/
冷 记 忆： drift中的i变为a
搭配延伸： first draft（第一版草稿）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

drawer /drɔː(r)/ *n.* 抽屉

发音提示： 注意英音中的er不卷舌
冷 记 忆： draw（有“拉，拖”的意思）+er
搭配延伸： desk drawer（桌子抽屉）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……



emotion /ɪ'məʊʃn/ *n.* 情感



发音提示：重音在mo上
冷 记 忆：e+motion
词汇拓展：形容词形式为 emotional（情感的）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

essential /ɪ'senʃl/ *adj.* 基本的

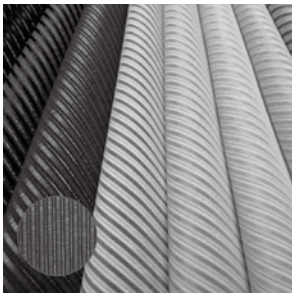
发音提示：重音在ssen上
拼写雷区：双写s
冷 记 忆：es+sent+ial
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

exploration /ˌeksplə'reɪʃn/ *n.* 探索



发音提示：ex上有次重音，发音为/eks/
冷 记 忆：explor(e)+ation，explore的名词形式
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

fabric /'fæbrɪk/ *n.* 纺织品



发音提示：c的发音为/k/
拼写雷区：结尾是c，而不是k
冷 记 忆：fab+ric
词汇拓展：动词形式为fabricate（制造；伪装）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

foyer /ˈfɔɪeɪ/ *n.* 门厅



发音提示： er的发音为/eɪ/
拼写雷区： er结尾
冷 记 忆： foy+er
搭配延伸： theatre foyer （剧院大厅）; department foyer （部门门厅）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

harbour /ˈhɑːbə(r)/ *n.* 港口

拼写雷区： our结尾
冷 记 忆： har+bour
搭配延伸： Pearl Harbour （珍珠港）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

intern /ˈɪntɜːn/ *n.* 实习生



发音提示： 重音在tern上
冷 记 忆： in+tern
词汇拓展： internship （实习期）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

internal /ɪnˈtɜːnl/ *adj.* 内部的

发音提示： 重音在ter上
冷 记 忆： in+tern+al
搭配延伸： internal clock （生物钟）
词汇拓展： 反义词为external （外部的）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

irrigation /ˌɪrɪ'geɪʃn/

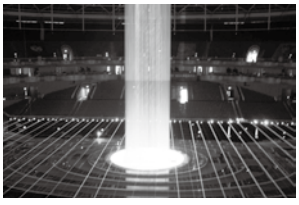
n. 灌溉



发音提示：重音在第一个i上
拼写雷区：双写r，前后共有三个i
冷 记 忆：ir+ri+ga+tion
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

laser /'leɪzə(r)/

n. 激光



发音提示：a发字母本身的音/eɪ/
拼写雷区：er结尾
冷 记 忆：中文也可音译为“镭射”
搭配延伸：laser printer（激光打印机）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

measurement /'meʒəmənt/

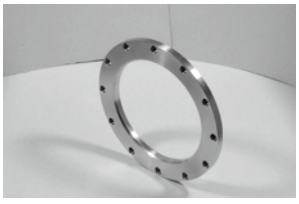
n. 测量



冷 记 忆：measure+ment
词汇拓展：动词形式为measure（测量）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

metal /'metl/

n. 金属



发音提示：tal的发音为/tl/
拼写雷区：结尾为tal，同total，而非tle；区别于mental（精神的）
冷 记 忆：me+tal
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

mixture /ˈmɪkstʃə(r)/ *n.* 混合物

发音提示： ture的发音为/tʃə(r)/，同picture
冷 记 忆： mix+ture
句子听记：
替换练习：



monopoly /məˈnɒpəli/ *n.* 垄断

发音提示： 重音在no上
拼写雷区： 前后共有三个o
冷 记 忆： mono（单一）+poly
句子听记：
替换练习：



motivation /ˌməʊtɪˈveɪʃn/ *n.* 动机；动力

冷 记 忆： motivat(e)+ion
搭配延伸： motivation for learning（学习动机）
词汇拓展： 动词形式为motivate（刺激）
句子听记：
替换练习：

oxygen /ˈɒksɪdʒən/ *n.* 氧气

发音提示： g的发音为/dʒ/
冷 记 忆： ox+y+gen
句子听记：
替换练习：



perfume /ˈpɜːfjuːm/ *n.* 香水

发音提示： u的发音为/juː/
冷 记 忆： per+fume
句子听记：
替换练习：



permit /ˈpɜːmɪt/ *n.* 许可证

发音提示：作动词时重音在mit上
冷 记 忆：per+mit
搭配延伸：work permit （工作许可证）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

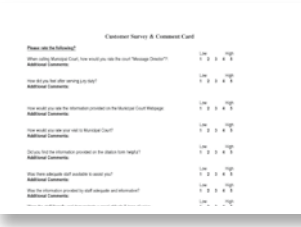


publication /ˌpʌblɪˈkeɪʃn/ *n.* 出版物

发音提示：c的发音为/k/
拼写雷区：是c，而非k
冷 记 忆：由publish衍生而来，去掉sh，加cation
词汇拓展：动词形式是publish （出版）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

questionnaire /ˌkwestʃəˈneə(r)/ *n.* 问卷

发音提示：重音在nnaire上，次重音在que上
拼写雷区：双写n，词尾有e
冷 记 忆：question+n+air+e
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



recycle /ˌriːˈsaɪkl/ *v.* 回收

冷 记 忆：re+cycle （环绕）=循环
搭配延伸：recycled materials （回收再利用的材料）；
recycling service （回收服务）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



reinforce /ˌriːɪnˈfɔːs/ *v.* 加强

拼写雷区：是rein，而非rain
冷 记 忆：rein+force
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

relevant /ˈreləvənt/ *adj.* 相关的

发音提示：le的发音为/lə/，ant的发音为/ənt/
拼写雷区：是le，而非li
冷 记 忆：re+le+vant
词汇拓展：反义词为irrelevant（不相关的）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

reliable /rɪˈlaɪəbl/ *adj.* 可信赖的

发音提示：ia的发音为/aɪə/
冷 记 忆：rely变y为i，加able
词汇拓展：动词形式为rely（依赖）；反义词为unreliable（不可信赖的）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

risk /rɪsk/ *n.* 冒险

搭配延伸：at risk（处于风险当中）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



royal /ˈrɔɪəl/ *adj.* 皇家的

冷 记 忆： roy+al

搭配延伸： royal garden （皇家花园）; Royal Mail （皇家邮政）

句子听记： ……

替换练习： ……



sandwich /ˈsænwɪtʃ/ *n.* 三明治

发音提示： d的发音发生不完全爆破现象；ch的发音不同于中文的“治”

拼写雷区： 不能遗漏d；是ch，而非dg

冷 记 忆： sand+wich

句子听记： ……

替换练习： ……

scarce /skeəs/ *adj.* 缺少的

发音提示： ar的发音为/eə/

拼写雷区： 是ce，而非se

冷 记 忆： scar+ce

句子听记： ……

替换练习： ……

species /ˈspiːʃiːz/ *n.* 种类

发音提示： e和ie的发音都为/iː/

特别提示： 单复数同形

冷 记 忆： speci(al)+es

搭配延伸： origin of species （物种起源）; endangered species （濒危物种）

句子听记： ……

替换练习： ……



status /ˈsteɪtəs/ *n.* 地位；情形



发音提示： us的发音为/əs/
拼写雷区： us结尾
冷 记 忆： stat+us
搭配延伸： social status（社会地位）；economic/financial status（经济状况）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

steam /stiːm/ *n.* 蒸汽



发音提示： ea的发音为/iː/
冷 记 忆： s+team，区别于stream（小溪）
搭配延伸： steam boat/ship（蒸汽船）；steam engine（蒸汽机）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

sufficient /səˈfɪʃnt/ *adj.* 充分的

发音提示： 重音在ffi上；u的发音为/ə/
拼写雷区： 双写f
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

superiority /suːˌpɪəriˈɒrəti/ *n.* 优越性

发音提示： er的发音很特别，是/ɪə/
拼写雷区： 词中含了两个ri
冷 记 忆： 开头是super，结尾是rity
搭配延伸： air superiority（空中优势）
句子听记： ……
替换练习： ……

sustainable /sə'steɪnəbl/ *adj.* 可持续的

发音提示：su的发音为/sə/，t的发音浊化
拼写雷区：是su，而非so
冷 记 忆：sustain+able
搭配延伸：sustainable development （可持续发展）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

switch /swɪtʃ/ *n.* 开关

发音提示：t不发音，类似的还有stretch
拼写雷区：不能漏掉t
冷 记 忆：s+witch （女巫）
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

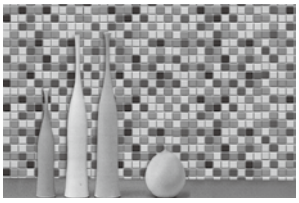


texture /'tekstʃə(r)/ *n.* 质地

冷 记 忆：text+ure
句子听记：……
替换练习：……

tile /taɪl/ *n.* 瓷砖

发音提示：发音类似于file （文件）
拼写雷区：不要误写成tire/tyre
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



timber /'tɪmbə(r)/ *n.* 木材

发音提示：tim的发音为/tɪm/
冷 记 忆：tim+ber
句子听记：……
替换练习：……



velvet /'velvɪt/ *n.* 天鹅绒



发音提示：重音在第一个ve上；第一个e的发音为/e/，第二个e的发音为/ɪ/

冷 记 忆：vel+vet

搭配延伸：可与颜色搭配，如 red velvet （红色天鹅绒）

句子听记：……

替换练习：……

vitamin /'vɪtəmɪn/ *n.* 维他命

冷 记 忆：中文为其音译词

搭配延伸：vitamin pill （维生素药丸）

句子听记：……

替换练习：……

vocational /vəʊ'keɪʃənl/ *adj.* 职业的



发音提示：ca的发音为/keɪ/

冷 记 忆：vocation+al

特别注意：vocation （职业）与vacation （假期）的区别

搭配延伸：vocational training （职业培训）

词汇拓展：名词形式为vocation （职业）

句子听记：……

替换练习：……

warehouse /'weəhaʊs/ *n.* 仓库



发音提示：are的发音为/eə/ ，类似于fare，同software中的“ware”

冷 记 忆：ware+house

句子听记：……

替换练习：……

yoga　/ˈjəʊgə/　*n.* 瑜伽



发音提示： yo的发音为/jəʊ/

拼写雷区： 是yo，而非汉语拼音yu

冷 记 忆： 中文为其音译词，但要注意英文的拼写与汉语拼音的区别

搭配延伸： yoga mat（瑜伽垫）

句子听记： ……

替换练习： ……

答案

antibiotics	句子听记：The doctor prescribed some antibiotics for him.
	替换练习：The doctor gave him a prescription of antibiotics.
artistic	句子听记：The school aims to bring artistic approaches to studying science.
	替换练习：The school hopes to apply artistic methods in science teaching.
audio	句子听记：We have our own resident technicians to assist with the use of the College's comprehensive range of audio-visual equipment.
	替换练习：Our own resident technicians will offer support on the usage of the University's wide range of audio-visual equipment.
authority	句子听记：Company authority will be granted to directors and also to certain authorised persons.
	替换练习：Directors and some other authorised persons will be given company authority.
balloon	句子听记：We offer hot air balloon rides from more than 70 launch sites throughout the UK.
	替换练习：Flights on the hot air balloon are provided from over 70 launch sites all over the UK.
block	句子听记：You need to wear total sunblock as the sunlight is really strong on the beach.
	替换练习：The sunlight can hurt your skin so it will be a good idea to put on some total sunblock.
booklet	句子听记：The job centre will provide you with an information booklet.
	替换练习：The job centre will give you a booklet of information.
carbon	句子听记：Atmospheric pollution is mainly caused by the increased carbon dioxide.
	替换练习：The rise in carbon dioxide is the main reason for atmospheric pollution.
cattle	句子听记：Hard-hoofed animals such as sheep and cattle may cause loss of soil.
	替换练习：Some soil loss is brought about by hard-hoofed animals like sheep and cattle.

committee	句子听记：James White resigned from the chairmanship of the subcommittee in January, 2010.
	替换练习：James White stepped down as chairman of the subcommittee in the first month of 2010.
commuter	句子听记：The couple would like to find out where to buy a house on London's commuter routes.
	替换练习：The couple want to know the best location of a house on the commuter routes in London for them to buy.
comparison	句子听记：Both of these comparisons proved to be statistically significant differences.
	替换练习：Strong differences have been proved statistically by both of the comparisons.
complaint	句子听记：You can check an individual or company's complaints history at the complaints office.
	替换练习：The complaints history of a person or company can be located at the complaints office.
contaminate	句子听记：Water is prone to be contaminated by agricultural runoff and improper use of household as well as industrial chemicals.
	替换练习：The causes of water contamination range from farming waste to improper use of industrial and household chemicals.
cooperative	句子听记：This class is for children from 3 months to 5 years old and is run as a cooperative by parents.
	替换练习：This class takes children from 3 months to 5 years old and it is managed by parents as a cooperative.
dam	句子听记：A large proportion of the Australian water resources comes from man-made dams.
	替换练习：A significant part of the water resources in Australia is from artificial dams.
delivery	句子听记：A copy of the delivery note should be signed by the buyer before being returned to the seller as a proof of delivery.
	替换练习：A copy of the delivery note cannot be returned to the seller as evidence of delivery without the signature of the buyer.
draft	句子听记：I received very positive feedback from my tutor about the final draft of my paper.
	替换练习：My tutor gave me highly positive feedback on the final draft of my essay.
drawer	句子听记：The drawer of the cabinet has a lock on it and here is the key.
	替换练习：This is the key to the lock on the cabinet drawer.
emotion	句子听记：A person can express his emotions and moods through the colours of flowers.
	替换练习：The colours of flowers may represent one's emotions and moods.
essential	句子听记：To better manage your money, you should separate essential consumption items from those non-essential ones.
	替换练习：Essential consumption items need to be separated from those non-essential ones for better management of your finance.

exploration	句子听记：Space exploration is the discovery and exploration of outer space by means of space technology.
	替换练习：Space exploration can be defined as the discovery and exploration of outer space with the help of space technology.
fabric	句子听记：Tapa cloth, or simply Tapa, is a bark cloth made in the islands of the Pacific Ocean and in some regions better materials were found for the fabrics of Tapa.
	替换练习：Tapa cloth, also known as Tapa, is made of bark in the islands of the Pacific Ocean and in some areas people used better materials for the fabrics of Tapa.
foyer	句子听记：The foyer of the drama theatre has been repainted in its original green and gold.
	替换练习：The original green and gold has been used to repaint the theater foyer.
harbour	句子听记：From the top floor of the building, you can enjoy the view of the harbour.
	替换练习：You can see the harbour from the top floor of the building.
intern	句子听记：Although interns are typically college or university students, they can also be high school students or post-graduate adults.
	替换练习：Both college or university students and high school students or post-graduate adults can join an internship programme.
internal	句子听记：It turns out that the same genes and biological factors that govern our internal clock are also involved in how other body systems operate and break down.
	替换练习：It has been discovered that the genes and biological factors governing the internal clock in the human body also play a part in how other body systems work and fail.
irrigation	句子听记：The local farmers used the money from the Government to set up an irrigation project.
	替换练习：An irrigation project was built by the local farmers with the Government funding.
laser	句子听记：Students can use a pre-paid card for laser printing.
	替换练习：Students can do laser printing with a pre-paid card.
measurement	句子听记：The AVT on-site measurement services provide real data relating to the behaviour of structures or machines.
	替换练习：Authentic data are provided by the AVT on-site measurement services regarding the behaviour of structures or machines.
metal	句子听记：The technology they introduced meant that metal and leather goods were produced there for the first time.
	替换练习：Goods made of metal and leather could't be made there until they introduced the technology.
mixture	句子听记：In 1892, while working with lime, coal tar and a carbon mixture, the two scientists developed a brownish-grey substance that gave off a strong smelling gas when mixed with water.
	替换练习：In 1892, a brownish-grey substance was discovered by the two scientists who were working with lime, coal tar and a carbon mixture. When mixed with water, the new substance emitted a strong smelling gas.

monopoly	句子听记：Air India may lose monopoly over international flying rights.
	替换练习：Air India is likely to face the loss of monopoly over overseas flying rights.
motivation	句子听记：Our motivation to investigate this question came out of an informal conversation with an 8-year-old child.
	替换练习：A talk with an 8-year-old child stimulated our motivation to do some research into this issue.
oxygen	句子听记：The mini rocket uses liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen for its three main engines.
	替换练习：Liquid hydrogen and liquid oxygen are used for the three main engines of the mini rocket.
perfume	句子听记：Perfume has been used for centuries, and almost everyone has a favourite fragrance.
	替换练习：People have been wearing perfume for hundreds of years and nearly everyone favours a certain fragrance.
permit	句子听记：A permit is required to park at the disabled parking area.
	替换练习：You need a permit to park at the disabled parking area.
publication	句子听记：You need to find more publications about the E-business conference.
	替换练习：You must locate more publications on the E-business conference.
questionnaire	句子听记：The reason why freshers have been chosen to fill in the questionnaire is to collect data about their level of maturity.
	替换练习：First-year undergraduates have been selected to complete the questionnaire so that data will be collected on their maturity level.
recycle	句子听记：Recycling materials can keep unnecessary waste out of our landfills and there are various common uses for recycled materials such as metals, plastics, paper, glass and cotton.
	替换练习：Recycling materials can reduce the amount of waste in our landfills and recycled materials like metals, plastics, paper, glass and cotton can be used in a variety of common ways.
reinforce	句子听记：The structure of the steam ship was reinforced with more durable materials such as harder wood and steel.
	替换练习：More durable materials like harder wood and steel were used to reinforce the structure of the steam ship.
relevant	句子听记：You should use relevant materials properly in writing your essay.
	替换练习：The materials used should be highly relevant to your writing.
reliable	句子听记：Sometimes the data collected from interviews are likely to be unreliable.
	替换练习：Interview data can be unreliable in certain circumstances.
risk	句子听记：Polar Bears are at risk as the estimate of the Polar Bear population being used by biologists now is only between 20,000 and 28,000.
	替换练习：Biologists estimate that the current Polar Bear population is only between 20,000 and 28,000, which means that Polar Bears are at risk.

royal	句子听记：In 1850 the King appointed a Royal Commission to investigate Oxford and Cambridge, the two ancient universities.
	替换练习：In 1850 a Royal Commission was appointed by the king to inquire into the two ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge.
sandwich	句子听记：The cafe on the street corner serves coffee and easy sandwiches.
	替换练习：Coffee and quick sandwiches are served at the street corner cafe.
scarce	句子听记：The village is suffering from scarce water resources.
	替换练习：Water is scarce in the village.
species	句子听记：Some wildlife species are placed in a higher risk category after the most recent reassessment.
	替换练习：Following the latest reassessment, some wildlife species are put in a higher risk category.
status	句子听记：Some people use objects to show off their status such as computers, mobiles and fancy cars.
	替换练习：Things like computers, cell phones and expensive cars are used by some people to show off their status.
steam	句子听记：The second type of rocket is powered by steam.
	替换练习：Steam is used to power the second type of rocket.
sufficient	句子听记：Applicants must provide sufficient details to support their application for the funding.
	替换练习：Sufficient details must be given by funding applicants to support their application.
superiority	句子听记：Democracy might elevate the common man to a position of political superiority.
	替换练习：The common man might be promoted to a post of political superiority owing to democracy.
sustainable	句子听记：The promotion of sustainable tourism development is essential for maximising its socio-economic benefits and minimising its environmental impact.
	替换练习：Sustainable tourism development must be promoted to increase its socio-economic benefits and diminish its impact on the environment as much as possible.
switch	句子听记：The on or off switch is on the far left to the main entrance.
	替换练习：On the far left to the main entrance you will find a power switch.
texture	句子听记：When flowers were chosen to plant in this garden, more importance was attached to their texture rather than their colours.
	替换练习：The texture of flowers was considered more important than their colours when they were selected to be planted in this garden.
tile	句子听记：The decorators have finished putting tiles on the wall behind the bath.
	替换练习：The decorators have completed tiling the wall at the back of the bath.
timber	句子听记：Fiberglass and timber are used to make the fan of a wind turbine.
	替换练习：The fan of a wind turbine is made of fiberglass and timber.

velvet	句子听记：	The construction material is called Black Velvet and has a reflectance rate of almost zero.
	替换练习：	The building material named Black Velvet has a nearly zero reflectance rate.
vitamin	句子听记：	Vitamin B12 is lost during cooking methods such as pressure cooking, roasting or frying.
	替换练习：	Vitamin B12 escapes as a result of pressure cooking, roasting or frying.
vocational	句子听记：	This service is provided only for those who attend the full-time vocational courses.
	替换练习：	Only students who are registered for the full-time vocational courses can have this service.
warehouse	句子听记：	The museum was converted from a warehouse.
	替换练习：	The warehouse is now used as a museum.
yoga	句子听记：	The yoga lesson begins in five minutes at Room 3C and each of the club members is provided with a yoga mat.
	替换练习：	The club members are starting their yoga lesson in five minutes at Room 3C, and they do not need to take their own yoga mat from home as each of them will be given one.

阶梯 8
词汇拓展训练

请根据录音完成单词拼写。（共3组，90个短语）

注意只有一次机会，并且短语的朗读顺序跟题目可能不同。

第1组

1 v..... d.....; v..... r.....; s..... d.....
2 s..... s.....; s..... d.....; S..... A.....
3 s..... k.....; p..... p.....; r..... b.....
4 r..... t.....; p..... p.....; p..... a.....
5 p..... j.....; r..... l.....; l..... h.....
6 p..... s.....; o..... o.....; m..... s.....
7 m..... p.....; m..... t.....; i..... p.....
8 k..... w.....; l..... c.....; m..... s.....
9 l..... of s.....; l..... n.....; a..... p.....
10 a..... s.....; c..... t.....; b..... f.....

第2组

1 i..... s.....; e..... d.....; b..... t.....
2 g..... e.....; c..... p.....; w..... t.....
3 g..... p.....; g..... e.....; c..... l.....
4 c..... and f.....; d..... s..... s.....; r..... d.....
5 b..... c.....; h..... c.....; w..... c.....
6 c..... m.....; c..... g.....; b..... w.....
7 v..... c.....; v..... l.....; c..... r.....
8 t..... s.....; t..... c.....; e..... d.....
9 s..... of p.....; b..... s..... c.....; p..... of i.....
10 t..... p.....; o..... f.....; h..... r.....

第3组

1 s..... c.....; b..... d.....; b..... f.....
2 r..... m.....; h..... a.....; m..... n.....
3 c..... f.....; c..... c.....; p..... c.....
4 t..... d.....; w..... s.....; s..... s.....
5 l..... s.....; s..... c.....; f..... r.....
6 v..... m.....; p..... u.....; r..... p.....
7 s..... e.....; r..... s.....; s..... r.....
8 d..... r.....; w..... d.....; r..... a.....
9 i..... p.....; g..... p.....; i..... c.....
10 B..... E.....; s..... t.....; f..... l.....

1 第1组 答案

1 volcanic dust（火山灰）; vote right（投票权）; sufficient details（足够的详细资料）
2 soft sediment（松软沉积物）; soil damage（土体损伤）; Southeast Asia（东南亚）
3 specialised knowledge（专门知识）; purchasing power（购买力）; rubber blanket（橡胶垫）
4 running tunnel（区间隧道）; private property（私有财产）; public awareness（公众意识）
5 paper jam（卡纸）; railway line（铁路线）; large-scale housing（大型房产）
6 precious stone（宝石）; olive oil（橄榄油）; mineral soil（矿质土）
7 migration pattern（迁徙模式）; module technology（模块技术）; illegal profit（非法利润）
8 killer whale（虎鲸）; life cycle（生命周期）; mission statement（宗旨）
9 loss of soil（水土流失）; low nutrition（低营养）; associate professor（副教授）
10 air steward（空中服务员）; canoe trip（独木舟旅行）; bare feet（赤脚）

2 第2组 答案

1 information sector（信息产业）; expected duration（预期持续时间）; big toe（大脚趾）
2 general election（大选）; cross passage（十字通道）; wind tunnel（风洞）
3 global perspective（全球视角）; good eyesight（良好的视力）; cooperative loan（集资）
4 cut and folded（切割并折叠）; digital storage system（数字存储系统）; rainfall distribution（降雨分布）
5 bar code（条形码）; hot chocolate（热巧克力）; warm clothing（保暖衣）
6 cleansing material（清洗材料）; chewing gum（口香糖）; back wheel（后轮）
7 violent crime（暴力犯罪）; virtual learning（虚拟学习）; common residence（普通住宅）
8 text structure（篇章结构）; theory chapter（理论篇）; electronic directory（电子号码簿）
9 symbol of progress（进步的象征）; bank sort code（银行分类代码）; population of immigrants（移民人口）
10 theme park（主题公园）; organic farm（有机农场）; holiday resort（度假胜地）

3 第3组 答案

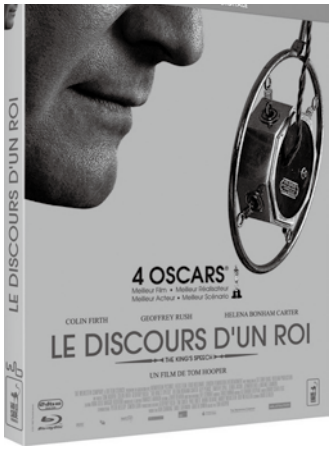
1 service charge（服务费）; balanced diet（均衡饮食）; blue folder（蓝色文件夹）
2 raw material（原材料）; house alteration（房屋改造）; mosquito net（蚊帐）
3 currency form（货币报表）; cultural context（文化背景）; poster competition（海报竞赛）
4 tropical disease（热带疾病）; washable shoes（可洗鞋）; storage space（储藏空间）
5 long strap（长带子）; seating capacity（座位容量）; failure rate（故障率）
6 vending machine（自动贩卖机）; public utilities（公用事业）; replacement policy（置换政策）
7 soil erosion（水土流失）; radio signal（无线电信号）; safety regulation（安全条例）
8 dress rehearsal（带妆彩排）; waste disposal（废物处理）; red arrow（红色箭头）
9 incineration plant（焚烧厂）; grain pattern（木纹理）; innate capacity（天赋才能）
10 *Baked Earth*（《炽热的地球》）; sore throat（喉咙疼）; flash light（手电筒）

雅思高级阶梯听力——泛听影视材料推荐



BBC“自然世界”系列纪录片

（题材非常接近雅思听力Section 4的选题）



国王的演讲

（帮助考生适应并熟悉英音的最佳材料）



女王

（了解英国社会和历史文化背景的佳作，其中众多生活场景与雅思听力考试相关，并能由此领略Queen's English和一般英音的不同）

2

LISTENING

雅思听力

全真模拟试题

TEST 1

SECTION 1 *Questions 1–10*

Questions 1–3

*Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B** or **C**.*

> ***Example***
>
> Mike's interview took place
>
> **A** yesterday.
>
> **B** last Thursday.
>
> **C** last Wednesday.

1 How many staff does Pizza Express have after the recruitment of Mike?

A 20

B 15

C 14

2 The restaurant is located

A in the city centre.

B close to student accommodation.

C near university department buildings.

3 Mike will do deliveries in the following ways except

A on foot.

B by bus.

C by bicycle.

Questions 4–7

Complete the notes below.

*Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

Working hours: Monday, Tuesday, Friday evenings and weekends. Need to inform the management **4** at latest before taking time off at the weekend.

Lunch shift: 11.30–14.30

Evening shift: 17.30–22.30

Pay: £ **5** per hour (raise expected in one year) plus **6**

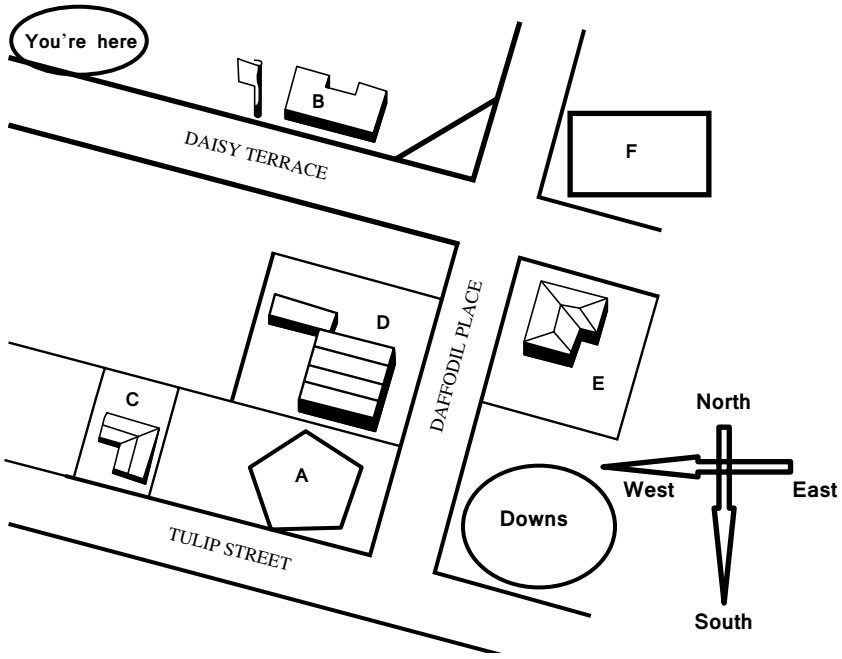
Perks: Entitled to **7** staff discount, but need permission from management first

A free meal at 5.00 p.m. before evening shift

Questions 8–10

Label the map below.

*Write the correct letter, **A–G**, next to questions 8–10.*



8 Art Gallery

9 Sports Centre

10 Eye Hospital

SECTION 2 *Questions 11–20*

Questions 11–13

Complete the summary below.

*Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.*

Vitamins can be described as **11** food substances found only in living things. Vitamins are essential for our bodies to function properly, for growth, energy and for general health. The human body can hardly manufacture or synthesize vitamins and vitamins cannot **12** food. It is suggested that vitamins are taken with a **13** Better to get vitamin supplements from a reliable source e.g. fruits or vegetables rather than synthetic vitamin supplements .

Questions 14–20

*Choose **SEVEN** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–H**, next to questions 14–20.*

According to the speaker, what key benefits does each of the vitamins bring to us?

A	Important for strong teeth
B	Can effectively protect the body against viruses
C	Can be used to overcome nervousness
D	Helpful for scar healing
E	Good for eyesight
F	Essential for the development of red blood cell
G	Extremely important for sports performance
H	Essential for the intake of protein

Nutrient	Major Benefits	Fruit Sources
Vitamin A	**14**	Grapefruit, mango, papaya, passionfruit, etc.
Vitamin B1 (thiamine)	**15**	Avocado, boysenberries, breadfruit, etc.
Vitamin B2 (riboflavin)	**16**	Banana, cherimoya, dates, grapes, etc.
Vitamin B6	**17**	Lychee, pineapple, pomegranate, watermelon, etc.
Vitamin C	**18**	Kiwi, orange, strawberries, etc.
Vitamin D	**19**	None
Vitamin E	**20**	Black currants, blueberries, cranberries, nectarines, etc.

SECTION 3 *Questions 21–30*

Questions 21–23

*Choose the correct answer, **A**, **B** or **C**.*

21 Gary would like the tutor to help him develop a reflective portfolio because

A it can help improve his literacy skills.

B it is part of his assignment.

C he wants to become a better learner.

22 A reflective portfolio does **NOT** include

A a conversation.

B a personal diary.

C a document holder.

23 Which of the following did the tutor actually do?

A He required his students to create a reflective portfolio.

B He used reflective portfolio to improve his teaching.

C He provided his class with a portfolio template.

Questions 24–26

*Choose **THREE** letters, **A**–**G**.*

What are the **THREE** benefits of creating a reflective portfolio that Gary discussed with his tutor?

A It helps a person take immediate actions.

B It helps a person grow as a learner.

C It guarantees a job promotion.

D It provides an evidence base to one's critical reflection.

E It helps a person ask questions in class.

F It will get a person a certificate.

G It enables one to identify and solve problems in learning.

Questions 27–30

*Choose **FOUR** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–F**, next to questions 27–30.*

What are Gary's reflections upon the following aspects of his learning?

A	I have gained confidence.
B	It made me want to do a PhD.
C	I have become a more independent learner.
D	I did not manage my time well.
E	I was not a good writer.
F	I have found it difficult.

27 Lecture

28 Presentation

29 Essay

30 Exam

SECTION 4 *Questions 31–40*

Questions 31–37

Complete the table below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

History of bicycles

Year	Features	Strengths	Weaknesses
1817	• Made of wood • No pedals	Faster than walking and required **31**	**32** for long distance
33	Pedals applied directly to the front wheel	Indoor riding	**34**
1870s–1880s	• Made entirely of metal • Solid rubber tires • Large front wheel	**35**	• Unsafe: jolted too much on rough road • Not convenient for ladies
1880s–1890s	• With a **36** to back wheel • Same sized wheels • Pneumatic bicycle tire	• Safer • Suitable for both men and women • Easier to turn **37**	Mainly popular among the elites

Questions 38–40

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

New developments in the 20th century

Children's bicycles appeared before 1916.

Speed pedals made it possible for the riders to go **38** without pedaling.

39 allowed riders to adjust the speed.

Goods could be carried on the **40**

答案

SECTION 1	1 B 2 C 3 B 4 one/1 day 5 5.60 6 tips 7 15% 8 F 9 A 10 C
SECTION 2	11 organic 12 replace 13 meal 14 E 15 G 16 F 17 H 18 B 19 A 20 D
SECTION 3	21 C 22 C 23 B 24 B 25 D 26 G 27 C 28 F 29 D 30 A
SECTION 4	31 less effort 32 Not practical 33 1865 34 (Extremely) Uncomfortable 35 Smoother ride 36 chain drive 37 corners 38 downhill/down hill 39 Gearing/Gear(s) 40 back wheel

录音原文

SECTION 1

A: Hello! You must be Mike. I'm Alice, the manager here.

B: Nice to meet you, Alice.

A: And you, Mike. Patrick, our assistant manager, interviewed you last Wednesday ***Example***, but he is not available at the moment. So, it's your first work day at Pizza Express. Welcome to join us!

B: Thanks. It feels really exciting!

A: Before you start to work, I think we need to sort a few things out, kind of like a quick orientation for you.

B: Of course. That would be really helpful.

A: As you probably know, we specialise in pizza and Italian food. It's not a big restaurant. At the moment there are 14 staff and with you joining us that will be 15 ***Q1***, though we used to have 20 employees when business was booming. Anyway, as we're located in the university precinct ***Q2***, our main customers are students and university staff. The main branch of Pizza Express is at the shopping mall in the city centre. I worked there for many years before they promoted me and sent me to this restaurant.

B: Well, I must say the food at Pizza Express is very popular among students I know. They come here a lot.

A: Good to hear that! OK. As you work here on a part-time basis, we have decided to assign you two jobs: pizza delivery and catering. That is, you will do catering when there are no delivery jobs for you.

B: OK. I have waited on tables before, but I don't have a driver's license.

A: That's OK. You will be responsible for deliveries either in walking or cycling distance ***Q3***.

B: That sounds great!

A: Now let's talk about working hours. You are available for all the evening and weekend shifts except Wednesday and Thursday. Right?

B: Yes. I have lessons on those two evenings and I am afraid occasionally I have to take some time off at the weekends.

A: Normally you need to let us know at least one day ***Q4*** before you want to take the time off so we can ask someone else to do your job.

B: Certainly.

A: The evening shift is from 5.30 to 10.30 and the lunch shift is 11.30 to 2.30 p.m. The pay is £5.60 ***Q5*** per hour but you will be given a rise in about one year, provided that we are satisfied with your job. Are you OK with that?

B: Well, for my last job at a bookstore I was paid £5.70, so honestly I had expected something higher than that.

A: Well, as for payment, working in the catering business is quite different from working at shops. Besides wage, you also get tips ***Q6***. Customers usually let you keep the change.

B: I see. Almost forgot about the tips! En...Patrick also told me I'm entitled to staff discount.

A: Certainly. You get 15% ***Q7*** discount for the meals at our restaurant, but you need to have permission from the person in charge, either me or Patrick, for that. Oh, you also get a free meal at 5 o'clock before you start your evening shift.

B: Brilliant!

A: If you're happy with all this, here is the contract. Please sign your name here.

B: OK.

A: I almost forgot. Here is your first delivery job. The pizza is ready in the kitchen for you to pick up, and the address is 223 Tulip Street. It's a regular customer. He lives right next to the Eye Hospital.

B: Well, it sounds familiar but I'm not sure where it is exactly.

A: You do need to familiarise yourself with the neighbourhood.

B: Will certainly do.

A: Now let's have a look at the street directory. Here we are at this end of Daisy Terrace. You walk toward the east, past the Education Department and then you see the street corner shop right next to it. You'll also find the Art Gallery just opposite the shop to the east ***Q8***. Now you come to the crossing of Daisy Terrace and Daffodil Place. Turn right, that's the south, into Daffodil Place. There is the auditorium of Music Department to the east and the City Grammar School on the other side of the road. Next to the school is

the Sports Centre ***Q9***. Just opposite the gym you can see Downs, the park.

B: Now I remember. I've been to Downs once. It's really beautiful!

A: Yeah, it is. Now this is the junction of Daffodil Place and Tulip Street. You walk along Tulip Street towards the west and will soon find the Eye Hospital ***Q10***.

B: Got it! Thanks for your help.

A: Good luck!

SECTION 2

Welcome to today's talk on vitamins. I'm your host Benjamin Taylor. We often hear people talking about vitamins and how important they are for our health. But what exactly are vitamins? In fact they are organic ***Q11*** food substances found only in living things, such as plants and animals. They're essential for our bodies to function properly, for growth, energy and for our general well-being. With very few exceptions the human body cannot manufacture or synthesize vitamins. They must be supplied in our diet or in man-made dietary supplements. Some people believe that vitamins can replace ***Q12*** food, but that's incorrect. In fact, vitamins cannot be assimilated without also ingesting food. That's why it's best to take them with a meal ***Q13***. Synthetic vitamin supplements can be of varying quality, so it's a good idea to get your supplements from a reliable source like fruits or vegetables.

Now I'm going to list those fruits which contain certain vitamins in significant quantities. I will also let you know what benefits each vitamin will bring us. You can then use the information to increase the intake of a particular vitamin simply by eating more fruits. First of all, Vitamin A is needed for formation of some hormones. It helps vision ***Q14*** and promotes bone growth and helps maintain healthy skin, hair, and mucous membranes. Deficiency can cause night blindness, dry skin and poor bone growth. Most fruits contain Vitamin A, but the following fruits have a significant amount. They are cantaloupes, grapefruit, mango, papaya and passionfruit.

Next, Vitamin B1 or thiamine is important in the production of energy. It helps the body cells convert carbohydrates into energy. It's also essential for the functioning of the heart, muscles, and nervous system. Not getting enough thiamine can leave one fatigued and weak ***Q15***. Please note that most fruits and vegetables are not a significant source of thiamine, though avocado, boysenberries and breadfruit are often recommended for it. Vitamin B2 or riboflavin is important for body growth, reproduction and red cell production ***Q16***. It

also helps in releasing energy from carbohydrates. For riboflavin, try banana, cherimoya, dates and grapes. Then Vitamin B6 plays a role in the creation of antibodies in the immune system. It's required for the chemical reactions of proteins. The higher the protein intake, the more need there is for Vitamin B6 ***Q17***. Too little B6 in the diet can cause dizziness, nausea, confusion, irritability and convulsions. Lychee, pineapple, pomegranate and watermelon are all great choices for Vitamin B6.

Now Vitamin C is one of the most important of all vitamins. It plays a significant role as an antioxidant, thereby protecting body tissue from the damage of oxidation ***Q18***. Antioxidants act to protect your cells against the effects of free radicals, which are potentially damaging by-products of the body's metabolism. Free radicals can cause cell damage that may contribute to the development of cardiovascular disease and cancer. Vitamin C has also been found by scientists to be an effective antiviral agent. Most of us know that fruits rich in Vitamin C are kiwi, orange and strawberries.

Next, Vitamin D is known as the "sunshine vitamin" since it's manufactured by the body after being exposed to sunshine. Ten to fifteen minutes of good sunshine three times a week is enough to produce the body's requirement of Vitamin D. This means that we don't need to obtain Vitamin D from our diet unless we get very little sunlight—usually not a problem for children. Vitamin D is vital to the human body as it promotes absorption of calcium and magnesium, which are essential for the normal development of healthy teeth and bones ***Q19***. It also helps maintain adequate levels of calcium and phosphorus in the blood.

Like Vitamin C, Vitamin E plays a significant role as an antioxidant, thereby protecting body tissue from the damage of oxidation. It's also important in the use of Vitamin K. Many women use Vitamin E to help minimise the appearance of wrinkles, and mothers use it to help heal minor wounds without scarring ***Q20***, as it's valued for its ability to soothe and heal broken or stressed skin tissue. If you want Vitamin E from fruits, you should eat more black currants, blueberries, cranberries and nectarines.

SECTION 3

A: Hello, Gary. Sit down please. Sorry for keeping you waiting. The session with Denise lasted longer than expected.

B: That's alright. Rachael. Did you get my email about the agenda for our tutorial today?

A: Yes. I did. So you would like to talk about reflective portfolio, right?

B: Yes. I've heard that creating a reflective portfolio will significantly improve your learning ***Q21***,

but I don't really know how to do it.

A: Well, in this context a portfolio is a collection of work and information that has been compiled by the learner.

B: What should be included in a portfolio?

A: That will vary due to its function and role. Some learners may be considering certificated learning, but whatever its function is, the portfolio will require close alignment to the learning outcomes of a specific module. And the tutor and learner will need to decide the focus and selection of work together.

B: Sounds a bit complicated. So what is a reflective portfolio?

A: The reflective portfolio can be described as a compilation of learning intentions, accounts of learning activities, learning outcomes, records of reflective dialogues ***Q22***. It includes evidence from a variety of sources including your private learning journal or diary ***Q22***, and most important of all, a reflective document detailing your learning process.

B: But these are quite personal documents, aren't they?

A: Yes, they are. But as long as they don't concern your privacy, you can share them with people. We often use the reflective portfolio to support our professional development in teaching ***Q23***. I found it very helpful for myself indeed.

B: Really? Do reflective portfolios conform to templates?

A: No. Not really. Attempts to standardise them would probably be to their detriment. The appearance of reflective portfolios, the media used to store them and their content, etc. will all vary according to individual needs. We once conducted a small piece of research before the introduction of portfolio, which suggested that we should provide a portfolio template, but ensure that it allows for individual customisation and tailoring.

B: That makes sense. Could you send me a template like that please?

A: You can download it from the resources section on the school website. I will send you the link after the session.

B: Thanks. So how can reflective portfolios help my learning exactly?

A: Well, I would say it will help your learning in many ways. It can support you in examining chosen aspects of your learning practice, prompting you to ask pertinent questions, resolve outstanding difficulties and identify useful improvements. It enables you to attend to the peculiarities of each new situation, reflect in action and reflect on action ***Q24–Q26***, and build your own academic repertoires to turn insight into improved action.

B: I suppose it also promotes lifelong learning and personal growth?

A: Exactly! Now shall we have a reflective dialogue about your study in this term so that you can put it into your portfolio, as a start?

B: That will be fantastic!

A: OK. Consider in depth your learning on your degree pathway. How are you doing with your lectures?

B: Well. I used to find it really difficult to finish the entire reading list before the lectures. But now I'm able to concentrate on the parts that are most relevant rather than trying to finish the whole paper or chapter. This also enables me to understand the lectures and take notes better. What's most amazing is that I'm able to do all these on my own ***Q27***. It was impossible just one year ago!

A: OK. Then how about your presentations? I know you're asked to give a presentation in class at least twice each term.

B: Well. I would not say that's my strong point. I had thought it was easy because I used to get very positive comments for my presentations back when I was an undergraduate. But I've found the requirements seem to be quite different now and they want some depth in what you present. I need to work on that and maybe talk with my course mates ***Q28***.

A: That's a good idea! Now, essays. What would you say about them?

B: Well, I must say I'm usually very confident about my writing, but this term I have spent too much time doing my research, which was going very well, and this has affected my writing up the report ***Q29***.

A: I see. So you have enjoyed doing research.

B: Absolutely. I just love the whole research process. I think that's why I never regret doing a Master and actually that makes me think about doing a PhD.

A: That's wonderful news. But don't forget you also have exams.

B: Yeah. I must say I don't enjoy that part of my studies. I had thought I wouldn't have to do any more exams after getting my first degree. Most postgraduate students doing other courses don't have to do them. So I'm pretty jealous. Anyway I did terribly in my exams last term and almost failed. But I have to say things are starting to pick up. Just got my results back yesterday and they really gave me a confidence boost ***Q30***.

A: Good for you, Gary. Maybe you can reflect on that as well.

SECTION 4

In 1817 Baron von Drais invented a walking machine that would help him get around the royal gardens faster. It was made entirely of wood and had two same-size in-line wheels, the front one steerable, mounted in a frame which you straddled. The device was propelled by pushing your feet against the ground, thus rolling yourself and the device forward in a sort of gliding walk. Thus it used less effort ***Q31***. The device enjoyed a short lived popularity, since it was not practical ***Q32*** for transportation in any other place than a well-maintained pathway such as in a park or garden.

The next appearance of a two-wheeled riding machine was in 1865 ***Q33***, when pedals were applied directly to the front wheel. This machine was known as the velocipede, or "fast foot", but was popularly known as the bone shaker, since it was also made entirely of wood, then later with metal tires. The combination of these with the cobblestone roads of the day made for an extremely uncomfortable ride ***Q34***. They also became a fad, and indoor riding academies, similar to roller rinks, could be found in large cities.

In 1870 the first all metal machine appeared. The pedals were still attached directly to the front wheel with no freewheeling mechanism, but solid rubber tires and the long spokes of the large front wheel provided a much smoother ride ***Q35*** than its predecessor. The front wheels became larger and larger as makers realised that the larger the wheel, the farther you could travel with one rotation of the pedals. This machine was the first one to be called a bicycle, which means two wheels. These bicycles enjoyed a great popularity among young men of means who could afford them because they cost an average worker six month's pay! The hey-day of this kind of bicycle was the decade of the 1880s. But because the rider sat so high above the center of gravity, if the front wheel was stopped by a stone or rut in the road, the entire apparatus would rotate forward on its front axle, and the rider would drop unceremoniously on his head. Also ladies were unable to ride the bicycle since they were confined to their long skirts and corsets.

The development of the safety bicycle starting from the early 1880s was arguably the most important change in the history of the bicycle. It shifted their use and public perception from being a dangerous toy for sporting young men to being an everyday transport tool for men—and, crucially, women—of all ages. It was in fact the first bicycle that was suitable for women. Aside from the obvious safety problems, the previous high-wheeler's direct front wheel drive limited its top speed. Accordingly, inventors tried a back wheel chain

drive. John Kemp Starley produced the first successful "safety bicycle", the "Rover", in 1885. It featured a steerable front wheel that had significant caster, equally sized wheels and a chain drive ***Q36*** to the rear wheel. The chain drive improved comfort and speed, as the drive was transferred to the non-steering rear wheel and allowed for smooth, relaxed and injury free pedaling. With easier pedaling, the rider more easily turned corners ***Q37***. Widely imitated, the safety bicycle completely replaced the high-wheeler in North America and Western Europe by 1890. Meanwhile John Dunlop's reinvention of the pneumatic bicycle tire in 1888 had made for a much smoother ride on paved streets. In the middle and late 1890s bicycles became very popular among elites and the middle classes in Europe.

By the start of the 20th Century, cycling had become an important means of transportation. In addition, specialist bicycles for children appeared before 1916. Bicycles continued to evolve to suit the varied needs of riders. For example, the speed pedals enabled the riders to go downhill ***Q38*** without actually pedaling. Another development was the common use of gears. Only in the 1930s did European racing organisations allow racers to use gearing; until then they were forced to use a two-speed bicycle. The rear wheel had a sprocket on either side of the hub. To change gears, the rider had to stop, remove the wheel, flip it around, and remount the wheel. Gearing ***Q39*** allowed riders to change the speed. Then there were the freight bicycles with heavy carriers. During the early part of the 20th Century these were commonly used by trades people for local deliveries. People normally carried goods on the back wheel ***Q40***. In the early 1980s, a Swedish company invented a new type of bicycle, made entirely of plastic but it was a commercial failure.

TEST 2

SECTION 1 *Questions 1–10*

Complete the form below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.*

BUYING A SECOND-HAND CAR

Example	***Answer***
Advertised on:	Evening Post
Maker:	Chevrolet
Model:	Camaro
Year:	**1**
Mileage:	68,200 km
Condition:	Reasonable
Documents:	**2**, records, etc.
Repairs:	**3** fixed earlier this year
Type of gears:	**4**
Colour:	**5**
Reason for selling:	Going overseas
Registration plate number:	S170485
Asking price:	$ **6**
	Excluding **7**
Website to compare prices:	**8**
Appointment time:	This weekend
Contact:	Tim (mobile number **9**)
Address:	**10**, Clifton

SECTION 2 *Questions 11–20*

Questions 11–13

*Choose **THREE** letters, **A–G**.*

On which **THREE** non-cash benefits is an employee expected to pay tax?

A paid holidays

B company flats

C petrol for the employee's car

D house insurance

E employee's vehicles

F free childcare

G cheap loans

Questions 14 and 15

*Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.*

People are entitled to special personal allowance if they

A are above 70.

B earn under £8,105 each year.

C are unable to perform any work.

D have lost all of their sight.

E have no other allowances.

Questions 16 and 17

*Choose the correct answer, **A**, **B** or **C**.*

16 Tax reliefs are

A income one can receive tax-free.

B what makes one pay less tax.

C exactly the same as deductible allowances.

17 Tax band is only applied to people's income

A if the income is from employment or self-employment.

B if they are paying the right amount of tax.

C when their tax allowances and reliefs have been considered.

Questions 18–20

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Ways Income Tax is collected include: Pay As You Earn; **18**; tax deducted "at source".

People can reclaim overpaid tax and they need to contact HMRC to change the tax code if they think they are not paying enough tax.

People also pay National Insurance contributions to be entitled to **19**

They stop paying the contributions when they reach **20** age. The amount of National Insurance people pay depends on their salaries and employment status.

SECTION 3 *Questions 21–30*

Questions 21 and 22

Complete the sentences below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.*

Joint research project

Becky, John and Will need to improve their research design.

21 Their school visit is currently delayed by the

22 Prior to the field trip, they have to visit the for some references.

Questions 23–26

*Write the correct letter, **A–D**, next to questions 23–26.*

During the school visit, who will do each of the following tasks?

A Becky
B John
C Will
D All of them

Tasks

23 Liaison with school

24 Class observation

25 Interviews with staff and students

26 Data analysis

Questions 27–30

*Choose the correct answer, **A**, **B** or **C**.*

27 Why does John volunteer to do the presentation?

A to contribute to the team work

B to improve his presentation skills

C to meet his course requirements

28 What does Will think of writing up the project?

A He is not confident about some part of the writing.

B He finds it difficult to beat the deadline.

C He does not think what John and Becky are doing is enough.

29 John decides not to include the video clip in his presentation because

A it makes the presentation too long.

B it is irrelevant to the presentation.

C it may distract the audience.

30 Becky suggests that John rehearse his presentation for them because

A she hopes to deal with all the questions.

B she is not confident about his performance.

C she wants to prepare for the questions.

SECTION 4 *Questions 31–40*

Complete the notes below.

*Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.*

Theories on the causes of whale and dolphin mass suicide

Background:

About 100 whales and dolphins have committed "mass beaching suicide" in Australia.

Theory One:

- Because of illness or injury, a single whale or dolphin may strand itself in shallow water and the changing **31** will trap it.
- As very **32** animals, whales may refuse to abandon a pod member who is ill or injured, and keep following it into shallow water.
- Definition of mass stranding: usually at least two **33** animals stranding in the same place
- Mass strandings of whales are much more **34** than mass strandings of dolphins.

Theory Two:

- Whales' navigation system is disrupted and as a result, their **35** is lost before they stray into shallow water and end up on the beach.
- Evidence shows that anti-submarine warfare sonar produces **36** that may hurt whales and cause their beaching.
- Many beached whales suffer from physical trauma in sonar associated strandings, while whales stranded for seemingly natural causes are often **37** before beaching.
- When a single stranded animal is the **38**, its distress signals can stimulate the response of the entire pod.

Other main theories:

- Predators are likely to **39** whales and group them towards the coastline.
- Whales may have difficulty identifying very gently-sloping shorelines with their echolocation system.

Should we be concerned about strandings?

- We should because whales and dolphins are essential for the ocean **40**
- Yet strandings may be in many cases a natural phenomenon.

答案

SECTION 1	1 2008 2 Receipts 3 Brakes 4 Manual 5 Purple 6 45, 000 7 on-road cost(s)* 8 *www.carsales.com.au* 9 0489 225 308 10 99, Gold Street* *注意第7题和第10题要满足题目的字数限制要求。
SECTION 2	11 B* 12 C 13 G 14 A 15 D 16 B 17 C 18 self(-)assessment 19 social security benefits 20 retirement *多选题的答案顺序不限。
SECTION 3	21 (heavy) snow 22 Social Sciences Library 23 A 24 D 25 A 26 C 27 C 28 A 29 A 30 C
SECTION 4	31 tide 32 social 33 unrelated 34 common 35 hearing 36 loud noises 37 healthy 38 leader 39 panic 40 ecology

录音原文

SECTION 1

A: Hello!

B: Hello! Is that Victoria speaking?

A: Yes. This is her speaking.

B: Hi! My name is Frank. I was calling about the car that was advertised on the *Evening Post*. Is that still for sale?

A: Yes.

B: It's a Chevrolet Camaro and the year is 2008 ***Q1***, right?

A: That's correct. Honestly, we don't use it much and it has regular maintenance.

B: How many kilometres has it done?

A: Let me see. It's 68,200 kilometres. I can assure you it's in quite reasonable condition and still looks quite new.

B: And you have all the documents like the receipts ***Q2*** and records, etc.?

A: Yes. Of course. Oh! I almost forgot. The brakes ***Q3*** were done just earlier this year so they are working really smoothly.

B: OK. You didn't give the engine size in the ad, right?

A: Oh, Yes! It's a 1.5-litre engine.

B: That sounds good. Not much power but still OK.

A: You may also want to know about the gear change. I forgot to put that in the ad. I was really in a rush.

B: Sure. Thanks.

A: Well, it's not automatic. Will that be fine with you?

B: No problem. My first car was automatic but my last one was manual ***Q4***. I actually like manual gears.

A: OK. What happened to your last car?

B: Unfortunately it was stolen. I saw from the picture on the newspaper that the colour of your car is purple ***Q5***?

A: Yes. It was originally light blue, and then I painted it in my favourite colour. But the interior colour is black.

B: I may need to change the colour of the car if I buy it.

B: So why are you selling it, by the way?

A: I am taking a job overseas but I can't take my car with me.

B: I see. What's its registration plate number?

A: It's S170485 and the expiry date is January 2014.

B: Thank you. Now...you want $45,000 ***Q6*** for it but I think it's kind of expensive.

A: Well. I was gonna ask for $50,000 since the original price was almost $110,000. To tell you the truth, I've reduced the price because I need to sell it quickly.

B: Really? Oh. Does the price include on-road costs ***Q7***?

A: No. I'm afraid it doesn't. Well, if you're not sure about the price, go and check the website *www.carsales.com.au* for the price of a similar car. Then you will know it's really a good deal.

B: What's the website again?

A: It's *www.carsales.com.au* ***Q8***.

B: Got it. Thanks.

A: No problem. Would you like to come and take it for a drive?

B: Yes. I'd like to have a look. Will you be available this weekend?

A: No, unfortunately I'm away this weekend. But Tim, my husband, can show you the car. You can get in touch with him on his mobile phone by Friday. His number is, oh, have you got a pen?

B: Hold on... OK. Go ahead.

A: It's 0489 225 308 ***Q9***.

B: Does it end with 608?

A: No. It's 308.

B: OK. What is your address?

A: Our address is No. 99, Gold Street ***Q10*** in Clifton.

B: I know Gold street.

A: Great! You can see a "For sale" sign in front of our house.

B: Got it. Thank you, Victoria.

A: You're welcome, Frank.

SECTION 2

A: Now let's welcome Mr. Sykes to give us a talk about Income Tax.

B: Thanks. Well, you may all have heard about Income Tax and know that you are expected to pay it when you get a job someday. Obviously Income Tax is a tax on income, but not all income is taxable and you're only taxed on "taxable income" above a certain level. Even then, there're other reliefs and allowances that can reduce your Income Tax bill, and in some cases you've no tax to pay.

So, what counts as taxable income? Taxable income includes: earnings from employment and self-employment, most pensions income, interest on most savings, income from shares, rental income and income paid to you from a trust. If you're employed and you receive non-cash benefits from your employer, you will have to pay tax on them. Benefits that you might have to pay tax on include: company cars or vans, and fuel provided for your vehicle. They also cover medical insurance, living accommodation and loans at low interest rates ***Q11–Q13***. Meanwhile there are certain sorts of income that you never pay tax on. These include income from tax exempt accounts, Working Tax Credit, premium bond wins and so on.

Now, tax-free allowances. Nearly everyone who is resident in the UK for tax purposes receives a "Personal Allowance", which is an amount of taxable income you're allowed to earn or receive each year tax-free. This tax year, that's the year 2013-14, the basic Personal Allowance is £8,105. You may be entitled to a higher Personal Allowance if you're 65 or over. If you're registered blind, or are unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, you can also claim the tax-free Blind Person's Allowance ***Q14 & Q15***. Income Tax is only due on taxable income that's above your tax-free allowances.

Also, if you're due to pay Income Tax, there are a number of deductible allowances and reliefs that can reduce your tax bill ***Q16***. Unlike the tax-free allowances, these aren't amounts of income you can receive tax-free. Rather they're amounts that can reduce your tax bill. Please note that if you're an employee or director, you might be able to get tax relief for business expenses you've paid for.

After your allowable expenses and any tax-free allowances have been taken into account, the amount of tax you pay is calculated using different tax rates and a series of tax bands. Remember, the tax band applies to your income after your tax allowances and any reliefs have been taken into account ***Q17***—you're not taxed on all of your income. "Non-savings income" includes income from employment or self-employment, most pension income and rental income. It's important to check that you're paying the right amount of tax. You can do this by checking your: total taxable income, tax-free allowances and relief, and current tax code if that's relevant in your case.

So, how do you pay Income Tax? Income Tax is collected in different ways depending on the type of income and whether you're employed, self-employed or not working. The different ways Income Tax is collected include: Pay As You Earn; self assessment ***Q18***; tax deducted "at source" whereby tax is deducted from bank interest at the basic rate before the interest is paid to you. If you're an employee or you receive a company or private pension, your employer or pension provider will deduct tax through pay as you earn. If you're self-employed, you'll be responsible for filling in a self assessment tax return and paying your own tax. If you're paying too much tax you can claim this money back. If you're an employee or you receive a company or personal pension and you think you're paying too little tax, you'll need to contact HMRC to change your tax code.

Finally, National Insurance contributions. As well as paying Income Tax on your income, you'll also have to pay National Insurance contributions. National Insurance contributions build up your entitlement to certain social security benefits ***Q19***, including the State Pension. You won't stop paying National Insurance contributions until you reach retirement ***Q20*** age. The amount of National Insurance you pay depends on how much you earn and whether you're employed or self-employed. If you have any questions or want to learn more about Income Tax, you can also visit our website, that's *www.incometax.co.uk*.

SECTION 3

J: Hello, Becky!

W: Hi, Becky.

B: John, Will, hi. Look, let's sit down and work out what we have to do for this project we've got for Education Management Course.

J: Sure, I'm really glad that we're doing it together.

W: Yes. It's not too much work since we can split it up between us!

B: Exactly! OK. I had a tutorial with Ruth yesterday and she said there were still some small problems with our research design. But she was really happy about the school visit we are going to make for our project.

J: Good! Unfortunately the school is in Bedford and the heavy snow ***Q21*** has stopped us from hitting the road.

W: But the silver lining is this gives us some more time to improve our research design. Plus there are still references for us to read.

B: You're right, Will. We also need to visit the Social Sciences Library ***Q22*** because some of the stuff we need cannot be found at the Education Library.

J: Yes. Now that we're all here, shall we work out our roles for the school visit? Who shall do what, that kind of thing. We don't have to do everything together.

B: Great idea! Let's see. One of us needs to liaise with the Bedford School and sort out our accommodation and stuff.

J: Yes. We'll stay there for two nights and their Director of Studies said that they could offer us free student accommodation.

B: That would be wonderful! So can you be our liaison person, John?

J: Well, I think you are the better one to do that job, Becky ***Q23***. Your communication skills are much better than mine. I mean…while we do the class observation ***Q24***, I can shoot it. I just bought a really good video camera.

W: OK! How about the interviews? Do all of us have to do them?

B: Not really. I think it would be more consistent if we just let one person do it, while the other two could observe and help record the interviews. Anyway we only need to interview 5 or 6 subjects, including students and staff. Can you do it, Will?

W: I would if it were focus group rather than one-on-one interview*（此处用虚拟语气表示否定）. How about John?

J: Honestly, I don't think kids like to talk with me when they see me for the first time.

B: Alright. I'll do it ***Q25*** as long as you agree to do the data analysis, Will. We'll collect loads of data and you're very good with NVIVO.

W: Alright. You can leave that to me ***Q26***.

J: Now, presentation. That will be on the 30th. Shall we do it together?

W: Like we each do a bit! That's fine with me.

B: Me too.

J: Wait, actually I'd like to do the presentation myself, if you guys don't mind. We all

know it won't affect the marks that you get. Obviously I won't get more by actually doing it. The tutor will judge the presentation as a whole.

W: So why do you want to do it?

J: Well, you all know that we're required to do at least two before the end of the year to get a satisfactory mark, and I've only done one ***Q27***. I think I just don't like doing presentations, but you guys have done yours and Becky has done four, right?

B: Yeah. But I don't like writing. I think Will is the best person among us to do that, right?

J: Yes. He is really good.

W: Well, already saw that coming! Anyway, I don't mind. I guess I kind of enjoy writing stuff.

B: But we don't have much time for you to do the writing up. Will that be fine?

W: Oddly, I often need a push to write better. Too much time won't do much good to me. My main concern is the discussion of our findings. I don't think I can do it alone ***Q28***.

B: We will certainly contribute to that when we have the results of your data analysis.

J: Yes.

W: That's fantastic!

J: Sure. Anyway, I was thinking, it'd be a good idea if a video clip from our field trip could be put in my presentation. What do you guys think?

B: Well, that may distract our audience from the main ideas we want to present, I'm afraid. It also makes the whole presentation too complicated.

J: But it also makes it more interesting and I think the video clip is relevant to the presentation.

W: Well, I agree with you, John. But don't forget you only have fifteen minutes to present our work ***Q29***.

B: Yes.

J: OK. You're right. I won't put it in.

B: Now I also think you need to rehearse your presentation in front of us when you're ready.

W: Yeah.

J: So you're not confident about my presentation skills?

B: Well, that's not the point, though you may not be the best presenter among us.

W: Haha!

B: Don't forget we have to deal with the questions after you're done with the presentation.

W: Right.

B: It'd be a great idea if you could do the presentation for us first, so we can come up with possible questions that the audience might ask us ***Q30***.

W: But if you plan to deal with all the questions on your own...

J: Of course not! OK. I'll do it.

W: What a great team we make!

SECTION 4

According to the reports of national television, near 100 whales and dolphins have committed mysterious "mass beaching suicide" from last week on Australia's south coast. It's really sad news. But why do whales and dolphins kill themselves? There are in fact many theories about why whales and dolphins sometimes swim into shallow water, and end up stranding themselves on beaches in various parts of the world. Some scientists have theorised that a single whale or dolphin may strand itself due to illness or injury, swimming in close to shore to take refuge in shallow water and getting trapped by the changing tide ***Q31***. Because whales are highly social ***Q32*** creatures that travel in communities called pods, some mass strandings may occur when healthy whales refuse to abandon a sick or injured pod member and follow it into shallow water.

Now, how do we define a mass stranding? The definition varies from country to country, but it's typically two or more unrelated ***Q33*** animals, not, say, a mother and a calf, stranding in the same location. There are some species like pilot whales that are notorious for mass strandings. In fact, mass strandings of dolphins are far less common ***Q34*** than mass strandings of whales. And among whales, deep-water species such as pilot whales and sperm whales are more likely to strand themselves on land than whale species such as killer whales that live closer to shore. Some observers have offered a similar theory about whales pursuing prey or foraging too close to shore and getting caught by the tide. However, this seems unlikely as a general explanation, given the number of stranded whales that have turned up with empty stomaches or in areas devoid of their usual prey.

One of the most persistent theories about the cause of whale stranding is that something disrupts the whales' navigation system. This causes them to lose their hearing ***Q35*** stray into shallow water, and end up on the beach. Scientists and government researchers have linked the low-frequency and mid-frequency sonar used by military ships to several mass strandings as well as other deaths and serious injuries among whales and dolphins. Military sonar sends out intense underwater sonic waves that can retain the power across hundreds of miles. Evidence of how dangerous sonar might be for marine mammals emerged in 2000, when whales of four different species stranded themselves on beaches in the Bahamas after a U.S. Navy battle group used mid-frequency sonar in the area. There is also evidence that

very loud noises ***Q36*** from anti-submarine warfare sonar may hurt whales and lead to their beaching. Many beached whales in strandings associated with sonar also show evidence of physical trauma, including bleeding in their brains, ears and internal tissues. In contrast, whales stranded due to seemingly natural causes are usually healthy ***Q37*** prior to beaching.

Meanwhile other possible causes have been put forth for the disruption of whale and dolphin navigation. These include rough weather, weakness due to old age or infection, difficulty giving birth, and navigational mistakes. Also we should take into account that a single stranded animal, especially if it's the leader ***Q38***, can prompt the entire pod to respond to its distress signals and become stranded.

In some cases predators such as killer whales have been known to panic ***Q39*** whales, herding them towards the shoreline. Another proposed cause is that the echolocation system used by many whales can have difficulty picking up very gently-sloping coastlines. Then a controversial theory attributes the strange behaviour to radical changes in the Earth's magnetic field just prior to an earthquake.

So, are strandings something we should be worried about? Well, even if the frequency of the beachings has lately been really high, this should not deceive us because cetaceans strandings have always occurred in human history. However, whales and dolphins are species that are important for the ecology ***Q40*** of our seas. If there is a human activity precipitating these strandings, we need to know about it. This means we ought to make decisions about pollutants, shipping noise and sonar. On the other hand, we have to accept the fact that strandings may be in many cases a natural phenomenon.

附录1

常见字母及字母组合发音表

辅字组的读音

辅字组	读 音	例 词
b	[b]	bag bike bus blue
c	[k]	cake card
	[s]	face decide cinema
d	[d]	desk dad day
f	[f]	fine five face off
g	[dʒ]	orange age
	[g]	good bag go
h	[h]	hello hat hot hand
j	[dʒ]	jacket job June
k	[k]	key like bike
l	[l]	hello like lake
m	[m]	morning name me
n	[n]	no nice in
	[ŋ]	thank
p	[p]	map pen apple
r	[r]	Frank red
s	[s]	spell thanks six
	[z]	please is nose
t	[t]	it what white ten
v	[v]	evening vest very

辅字组	读 音	例 词
w	[w]	will we well
x	[ks]	box six
y	[j]	you yellow yes
z	[z]	zoo zero
sh	[ʃ]	English she ship
ch	[tʃ]	China chess chair
th	[θ]	thank three
	[ð]	this that they
ck	[k]	black chick
ph	[f]	phone photo
wh	[w]	what white
	[h]	who whose
tr	[tr]	tree
dr	[dr]	dress
ts	[ts]	what's it's cats
ds	[dz]	beds hands cards
qu	[kw]	quite quiet

元音字母在重读开音节中的读音

元音字母	读 音	例 词
a	[eɪ]	name game
e	[iː]	he she me
i	[aɪ]	fine like
o	[əʊ]	go home
u	[juː][uː]	use blue

元音字母在重读闭音节中的读音

元音字母	读 音	例 词
a	[æ]	Alice map black thank
e	[e]	bed let pen desk yes egg
i	[i]	is in it his sit six milk
o	[ɒ]	not box dog hot clock
u	[ʌ]	mum bus cup lunch

元音字母组合的常见读音

元音字母组合	读 音	例 词
ai, ay	[eɪ]	again day say play
ei, ey	[eɪ]	eight they grey
al	[ɔː]	all ball talk wall
ea	[iː]	tea teacher please
ee	[iː]	green bee three
oa	[əʊ]	boat coat goat
oo	[uː]	noon too moon food
	[ʊ]	good look book cook
ou	[aʊ]	mouth house about
ow	[aʊ]	how now brown down
oi, oy	[ɔɪ]	noise boy toy

-r字母组合的读音

字母组合	读 音	例 词
ar	[ɑː]	are car far farmer
or	[ɔː]	or for sport short
er	[ɜː]	her certainly
ir	[ɜː]	girl bird first shirt
ur	[ɜː]	turn nurse
or (w后)	[ɜː]	word worse

★注释：开音节与闭音节

1. 以元音字母结尾或以辅音字母（r除外）加不发音的元音字母e结尾的音节，叫作开音节，在这种音节中的元音字母可以发字母本身的音，如 no /nəʊ/，type /taɪp/, me /miː/。
2. 以一个或几个辅音字母（r除外）结尾而中间只有一个元音字母的音节，叫作闭音节。在重读闭音节中，元音字母不是发字母本身的音，而是发短元音，如 shop /ʃɒp/, big /bɪg/。

附录2

中国学生经常发错音或混淆的单词

中国学生最容易发错音的单词

archive	ch的发音为/k/
clothes	没有/ɪz/的尾音
contract/contact	重音位置在前
foyer	er的发音为/eɪ/
industry	重音位置在前，区别于industrial
interesting	重音位置在前
mature	重音位置在后，区别于nature
months	没有/ɪs/的尾音
origin	重音位置在前
oven	o的发音不是/əʊ/，而是/ʌ/
photography	重音位置在to上，区别于photograph
product	重音位置在前，区别于produce
project	名词和动词的重音位置不同
said/says	ai和ay的发音为/e/，不同于say
service	重音位置在前，与device的发音不同
towel	中间没有连读，与tower, tool的发音不同

最容易混淆的发音

basic/bicycle

brick/break/brake

F/S; J/G; I/L/R; W/double U

fourth/first

house/horse

joining fee，并非join fee

kettle/cattle

spot/sport

up to/after

附录3

最常见的雅思听力同音词和近音词表

熟悉这些同音词和近音词，再加上对语境的了解，会让你在听力考试中如虎添翼！

同音词

allowed/aloud
band/banned
bear/bare
be/bee
billed/build
blew/blue
board/bored
brake/break
by/bye/buy
cell/sell
cent/scent/sent
cereal/serial
chews/choose
crews/cruise
die/dye
fare/fair
feat/feet
find/fined
flew/flu
flower/flour
for/four/fore
forth/fourth
frees/freeze
gym/Jim
higher/hire
hole/whole
hour/our
idle/idol
its/it's
jeans/genes
lessen/lesson
maid/made
mail/male
meet/meat
miner/minor
one/won
peace/piece
pedal/peddle
plain/plane
principal/principle
road/rode/rowed
role/roll
root/route
sail/sale
scene/seen
sea/see
seas/sees/seize
sight/site/cite
sole/soul
son/sun
some/sum
stationary/stationery
steal/steel
threw/through

tide/tied
tyre/tire
wait/weight
waive/wave
Wales/whales
ware/wear/where
weather/whether
we'd/weed
we'll/wheel
weak/week
who's/whose
wood/would

近音词

ate/eight
back/bank
book/boot
clothes/close
former/formal
Ireland/Iceland/island
lessons/license
Mary/marry
patience/patients
rose/rows
shelf/self
shell/sell
slip/sleep
spot/sport
there/their/they're
to/too/two
vary/very

附录4

雅思听力核心路标语汇表

在听题时，除了定位题目中出现的不容易替换的专有名词、日期、时间和数字等信息，还应特别注意听以下表达。

一、常见顺序的表达

- And now (we will)... - Now tell me... - Next, I'd like to...
- Finally, can you tell us...? - Right, so the first thing... - To start with... - Next...
- Before I move on to... - I'd like now to move on to... - One more/final thing...
- And what about...? - Well, that's about it, except for... - Another/The other...

二、常见语气词（表示话题的转换）

well; alright; so (可用作表示总结的语气词) ; now; OK; Oh...

三、听到以下表达时要高度注意其后内容

1. 通过转折表达自己的真实想法，如
 however/but/yet/nevertheless
2. 表示“实话实说”，如
 actually/in fact/frankly/honestly/the truth is...
3. 表示“如下所示”，如
 Here is...
 That is...
 Look/listen...
 It goes like this...
 Let me tell you...
4. 引出专有名称（听力题目中的专有名词常加引号），如
 called/termed/named...
5. 介绍非正常信息，如
 The most important/interesting/strange...
 (un)fortunately
 the best/worst
 main/major
6. 表示强调，如
 do believe/ask
 It is/was...that...
7. 表示概括，如
 In other words...
8. 表示选择，如
 or

附录5

雅思听力常见同义替换表

about–regarding
across from–opposite
adequate–enough–sufficient
access–entrance
adult–grown-up
against law–illegal
alter/alteration–change
availability–whether there is
beast–dangerous animal
characteristic–feature
clothes–cloth
conceal–hide
cross–go through/over
decade–ten years
depart–leave
difficult–demanding
double–twice
escape as a result of–be lost through
evidence–proof
floor–level
focus on–specialise in
have to–must
ignore–neglect–overlook (忽视)
lack of–not enough
lack of good–bad–poor
locate–find
matter–issue–problem
persuasive–convincing
problems–difficulties–issues
profession–career–occupation
proportion–part
reveal–show
rigorous–strict
seek–look for
short on water–drought
saw...last–disappear
substitute–replace
supply–provide–give
travel–tour
use–utilise
with–including–have–use
younger people–children

请继续总结你在做“剑桥雅思真题”听力题目中的其他替换：

附录6

雅思听力真题词汇高频率拼写出错总结

拼写特例集合

- 含有-ar的单词（不要写成er）：regular; salary; seminar; sugar; scholar; burglar; secretary; summary; documentary; temporary; standard; solar; radar; familiar; calendar
- 含有-or的单词：projector; supervisor; tutor; director; advisor; minor; senior; mirror; radiator; equator
- 含有-ur的单词：survey; curtain; purple
- 以a结尾的单词：camera; drama; cinema
- 以-ence结尾的单词：evidence; confidence; independence
- 以-ance结尾的单词：attendance; instance; balance; insurance
- 以-ible结尾的单词：flexible; tangible
- 以-ant结尾的单词：accountant; consultant
- 以-ium结尾的单词：auditorium; stadium; aquarium
- 以-son结尾的单词：comparison; poison; prison
- 以-sion结尾的单词：expansion; extension; dimension
- 以-ssion结尾的单词：commission; permission; emission
- 以-ed结尾的单词：detailed notes; bottled water
- 词性变化后保留e的单词：safety; management
- 词性变化后去掉e的单词：noisy; argument
- 不能遗漏n的单词：government; mountain; environment
- 双写m的单词：committee; accommodation
- 双写n的单词：questionnaire; annual; personnel; tunnel
- 双写p的单词：opportunities; appointment
- 双写s的单词：assignment; essay; assessment; asset
- 含有-us的单词：campus; bonus; virus; status
- 含有-all的单词：gallery; allergy; challenge
- 含有-l的单词：welfare
- 含有不发音字母的单词：exhibition; Wednesday; castle; receipt; Christmas; campaign; island; isle; subtle

拼写差异比较

- brake–break
- catalogue–category
- compete–competition
- corporation–cooperation
- descriptions–discussions
- desert–dessert
- ensure–insurance
- formal–former
- lessons–license
- lose–loose
- personal–personnel
- psychiatrist–psychologist
- receive–reception–receipt
- register–registration
- tower–towel
- wheel–whale

附录7

来自雅思阅卷官的听力考试答题建议

一直以来，广大雅思考生和培训老师对雅思听力和阅读卷面填写方面存在着一些争议，诸如复合名词的写法、名词单复数等问题，往往得不到有公信度的回答。编者也有这方面的疑问。不过正好在英国的一位好友经过考核成了雅思听力和阅读的阅卷员，于是近水楼台，从这位好友那里了解到了一些重要的卷面答题注意事项，在此与广大考生分享一下，并做相应的点评，希望会对大家的学习有所帮助。以下建议的英文部分摘自这位朋友的Email。

贴士1： Spelling must be **perfect**—*very important*; one letter wrong means no mark.

点评： 经常有考生觉得听力考试不难，而且自己发挥得也不错，但是最后的成绩却非常不理想，我想很可能是spelling基本功有待提高，没有达到一个字母不错、完美无缺的要求。当然，英式拼法和美式拼法都是可以接受的，不过，既然是雅思考试，可能英式拼法更加好一些。

贴士2： Check whether the answer requires a singular or plural—*very important.*

点评： 名词单复数形式是中国学生的软肋，但这显然是一个重要的考核点。要求考生特别注意听清原文到底说的是单数还是复数，以便准确地填写。

贴士3： Don't put 2 alternative answers (e.g. ...or...)—no mark will be given even if one of the alternatives is correct.

点评： 有些考生可能在拿不定主意的时候会写上两个备选答案，想着只要其中一个碰对了，就应该算对。其实不是这样，只要其中有一个答案写错就没有分数了！当然，填空题的正确答案可能是不唯一的，所以碰到不会写的单词，写其同义词或近义词通常也是可以接受的。

贴士4： Don't repeat a word given already on the answer booklet, e.g. Coach... (a letter is required—the answer is E; but if you write Coach E, you will not get a mark.)

点评： 在填写听力答案的时候细心是至关重要的，如果考生把题目已给出的单词重复填写，也是没有分数的！我想每个人碰到这样的情况都会郁闷至极，所以小心为妙！此外，字数限制也要特别注意。

贴士5： Letters can be written in capitals or small letters.

点评： 有人为了避免大小写的麻烦，想了解是否能够将全部单词大写，答案是可以的，但我觉得还是应该谨慎为之，因为我们用大写字母拼写单词毕竟不是很熟练，难免会遗漏字母。另外，大小写尽量做到准确，不过据我的这位朋友透露，似乎在这方面扣分也不是太严格。另外，请特别注意，连字符等标点符号的使用与否一般不影响分数。

贴士6： Basically, punctuation is not marked. So if a candidate puts a space between two parts of a compound noun, they will not lose a mark (as long as the spelling of both parts is correct, of course). Hyphens (-) would also be ignored. So you can tell your students that whether they write *mini bus*, *minibus* or *mini-bus*, it doesn't matter.

点评： 这条建议让我真的有些大跌眼镜，我们通常要求学生对复合名词合写还是分写、加不加连字符做到精确无误，没想到目前评分人员的标准是只要考生把每一部分写对就给分。不过，雅思的评分标准近几年水涨船高，所以我给大家的建议还是尽量做到准确为好。

贴士7： Be careful of letters/spelling in names, postcodes, addresses, etc. Common mistakes are: confusing G and J, A and I, H and 8.

点评： 又是让大家细心，不过这次倒不是有关答题，而是涉及听。从这位朋友给出的例子可以看出，对近似音的辨别显然是雅思考核的重点，也是常见出题点。

看来听力考试光是听好了还只是八字才有了一撇，只有做到准确答题才能写好另一撇，这却是不少考生容易忽略的地方，以为听力考试就是靠听力。另外，不时有考生为自己把阅读题里的Yes/No写成Y/N或者没有按照题目要求填写Y/N与T/F而懊悔不已，生怕自己丢分儿。那到底会不会影响得分呢？这位阅卷人员的答案是：Yes, that's OK. Y/N is acceptable in place of T/F. 可见，有惊无险，都可以接受，所以万一碰到这样的情况也不必烦恼。

（原载环球雅思《考场纵横》创刊号）

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结束语

超越自己

相信通过这21天的训练，你的听力从词汇到辨音，从识别语境到考试技巧，从听感养成到听记能力都有了切实的提高。请在复习所学的内容后，用“剑桥雅思（4–12）”中的真　　题来进一步提升自己的听力水平。

最后，和大家分享巴西著　　名赛车手Ayrton Senna（艾尔顿·塞纳）的一句话：

“And so you touch this　　limit, something happens and you suddenly can go a little bit　　further. With your mind power, your determination, your　　instinct, and the experience as well, you can fly very high.”

英语听力的提高是一　　个挑战，也是一种乐趣，希望你能不断积累，定期复　　习，广泛涉猎，重要的是要将雅思的听、说、读、　　写融会贯通，相信你一定会飞得更高更远！